THE MEANS To Free EUROPE From the *French* Usurpation; AND The ADVANTAGES which the UNION of the CHRISTIAN PRINCES has produced, to Preserve it from the Power of an Anti-christian Prince.

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THE MEANS To Free EUROPE From the *French* Uſurpation.

THE Civil Wars in a State, have always been conſidered as the greateſt and moſt dangerous evils; they are like thoſe internal Diſeaſes of Man, which for the moſt part after a languiſhing Life, are terminated by Death.

If we paſs from Particulars, to

the generality of *Europe*, is very likely, that that part of the World had not found it self ready to periſh under the cruel Power of the Capital Enemy of Chriſtendom, as it was very near during the laſt Siege of *Vienna*; if all the Princes of Chriſtendom had been in good Intelligence and in a ſincere *Union*, and had unanimouſly endeavour'd to Repulſe their Common Enemy, who then durſt not to have advanc'd ſo far in *Europe*, if he had been drawn in only through the miſunderſtanding of the Chriſtian Princes, and not Invited into it and puſh'd on by a moſt Chriſtian Prince, the Eldeſt Son of the Church; who to facilitate his Paſſage, has made him a way through Rebellion, in *Hungary* which he has fomented to the very end, and maintain'd by money and Officers that he has ſent thither, in the Deſign after the takin

of that City, the Imperial Seat, to ſhare, for a Beginning, with the Grand Seignior his Ally, all *Germany*; which the Sultan had agreed to, as freely as *Lewis* the XIV. did ſeek after it, with a deſign however to deceive one another, and in the end prevail over his Companion; and the *French* King to do afterwards, that which the Emperor does at this time, to drive the *Turks* back to *Adrianople*.

But before we paſs to the Deliverance of our *Europe*, let us mention the Dangers it has been in theſe late years, and let us lay down for a ſure Foundation, and an indiſputable Truth, that the Chriſtians Diſunion has given opportunity to the Infidels to render Tributary *Valachia*, *Tranſilvania*, *Moldavia*, and divers other Territories, and in the laſt place to Invade *Hungaria*; which has oblig'd a great number of poor miſerable Chriſtians not only to fall

into ſlavery, but to make Ship-wrack in the Chriſtian Religion; and I dare aſſert, that had it not been for the preſſing Offers of *France* by the means of *Teckeley*, the Sultan had never broke the Truce, nor durſt to have come to ſet up the Standard of the Impoſter *Mahomet*, before the Capital City of *Germany*, as he did in the Year 1683. while his Ally was in *Alſatia* with an Army of 40000 Men, ready to Invade the Empire, (which the Grand Seignior for his part had favour'd) either to make himſelf Maſter of the whole, or to render Tributary that which he could not have kept, and by that means mount ſtep by ſtep to the Monarchy of *Europe*, little troubling himſelf about the Evils which Chriſtendom had ſuffer'd, neither by the barbarouſneſs of his Army, or of thoſe of the *Turks*; ſo that *Lewis* the Great had but gratified his Ambition,

bition, and his Paſſion of Ruling ſolely.

Thus on all ſides, *Europe* did ſee it ſelf on the Edge of the Precipices, and in an Abiſs of Evils, whence it could not be got out of again but by a ſtroke from Heaven; not knowing which Condition to chuſe, the Ambition of the one, or the Intereſt of the other, the *French* Tiranny, or the *Mahometan* ſlavery, finding them both equally Unjuſt, Barbarous, and Inhumane, and very oppoſite to Chriſtianity.

There are but few Perſons in *Europe*, never ſo little Rational, but have been inform'd of all the Advances of *France*, of *Lewis* the XIV's Proceeding, of his Ambition, and of his Paſſion to Rule over his Equals, and to render the Kings and Princes of the Earth his Tributaries; and to ſpeak it in plainer Terms, to beeome the ſole Monarch of the World: As there

is but one Son; boasting already of giving Peace to whom he pleas'd, and to Exterminate or Bomb all that should oppose themselves to his *good Will and Pleasure*, and like to another *Jupiter*, cast his Thunder-Bolts on all that durst raise themselves against him, designing, like God, to Rule over Consciences as well as over the Inheritances.

But the Ambitious Man, who raises himself on high and dangerous places, not considering much how to get down again, never turns his Eyes on the side of the Precipice; he runs to his desire, as if he were in good Intelligence with Fortune, and as if the World was conducted by Fate in lieu of Divine Providence. Mean time, we see that God confounds his Designs, and stops him frequently in the midst of his Career, forcing him with shame, to quit a way in which he thought to have continu'd with Glory. *Lewis* the XIV.

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had reſolv'd within himſelf to mount on the Imperial Throne, in the ſtrange imagination he had, that having attain'd thither, not only the Empire, but all the reſt of *Europe* would bow under his Orders, and at the approach of his Armies; in effect, he ſpar'd nothing to compaſs it, with a Reſolution to Sacrifice all to his Paſſion, and to deſtroy all that ſhould oppoſe it ſelf to his Grandeur. To this purpoſe, he began to oppreſs the one, to deceive the other, and to entertain a third by fair and deceitful Promiſes, ſparing neither ſpecious Titles nor Penſions, to thoſe which he thought might be uſeful to him, by thoſe means, giving to ſome an Apple to play with, while he made himſelf Maſter over the others, and in a manner ſeparated *Europe* from it ſelf, and every Prince from his Ally, as well as from his true and real Intereſts, which has ever been

by all means to maintain an Equality amongſt the Princes of *Europe*, that their Forces being equally diſtributed, Chriſtendom might be preſerv'd in good Peace, and every State in its own Rights and Liberties: Seeing that from the abaſing of the one, follows the elevation of the other, as we have ſeen; ſince when *Charles* the Firſt weaken'd his Power by the diviſion of his Kingdoms, and after that, his Son *Philip* permitting part of thoſe Provinces which had been left to his ſhare to be taken from him; ſo was his Fall the Riſe of the *French* Kings, who have inſenſibly got the ſtart of their Equals, and have got ſtep by ſtep up to the Supreme Degree, which we have ſeen in this laſt Reign of *Lewis* the XIV. who during a long time has not ceas'd from gaining Victory on Victory; taking of Town upon Town; and as a boundleſs Torrent, carry all before

before him which oppos'd his Course, his Violence not being to be stopp'd but by a Stroke from Heaven, and by a Voice issuing from the *Brittish* Throne, crying out, *Nec plus ultra.*

Lewis the XIV. who had already, in his hopes, devour'd a good part of *Europe*, which lay groaning, and as it were overcome by the evils of a continual War, has been, as it is not to be doubted, extremly surpriz'd, to see himself stopp'd on the sudden, by that surprizing Change which has so lately happen'd in *England*; and who can doubt, but that this change of Soveraigns has been a Mortal Blow to him, seeing, that by that means he not only sees his Great and Ambitious Designs overturn'd, and in lieu of a near Ally and intimate Friend, he finds on the Throne none but an unreconcilable Enemy, burning with Zeal for the Preservation of *Europe*,

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and with a desire of Punishing the Usurper: and that which is yet more sensible to *France*, is, that this New Monarch will not fail of being Seconded by all the Christian Princes. We have seen *England*, in changing of Master, to make the face of the Affairs of *Europe* change also, especially in the Low-Countries, the decree of their Ruine having been determined between the Two Kings, *Lewis* the XIV. and *James* the II. after that *France* had long consider'd, the United Provinces as the only Obstacle that could prevent it from Conquering the rest of *Europe*; well knowing, that those States would at all times Oppose themselves to the Ruine of their Neighbours, push'd on by a Motive of Generosity, of Equity, and of Interest also: Therefore the King of *France*, could not perceive which way he should go about to overcome his Opponents, but

in mining and in destroying totally those Provinces, thereby shutting them out of the power of hindring him, or of opposing his Design, and that he could not do without *England*'s consent: Wherefore after the death of *Charles* the Second, he so dextrously did embark King *James* in his Design, and set him at variance with his Parliament, through Religious Motives, by ridiculous demands of the abolishing of the *Test* and *Penal Laws*, (which had been established for the support of the Kingdom, and the preservation of the Establish'd Religion,) *France* was assur'd, that by that means it should set the King and Parliament out of power of reuniting again, and that by those means *Lewis* the XIV. should oblige that Prince whom he led by the Nose, to apply himself to him for Mony, which he certainly knew the Parliament would refuse him; that in case they should grant it to

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him, it ſhould be on ſuch conditions which the King would not accept: And thus that ill adviſ'd Prince would not fail to turn himſelf towards *France* as he has done, and to let himſelf be obſeded and won by fair but falſe Promiſes, to render him abſolute Maſter over his People and his Parliament; with which *Lewis* the XIV. has ſo long fed and entertain'd with dexterity the weak Imagination of his Ally, that he has lull'd him aſleep into a Lethargy, very oppoſite to his right Intereſt, to that of his People, and even to that of all *Europe*, of which it may be ſaid, That *England* holds the Scales.

In the year 1672. *France* was already working on her project againſt the United States, through the means of *England*, if we conſider with what weakneſs *Charles* the Second permitted himſelf to be ty'd up by thoſe Treaties he made, contrary to ſo many Obligations which he

he had to the ſaid States, and of his particular Intereſt, feeding himſelf with hopes of a ſhare in thoſe ſaid Provinces before they were taken. With what weakneſs did the ſame Prince ſell to *France* the Town of *Dunkirk*, and behold with his Arms folded *Lewis* the XIV. take the principal places of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, not only *Cambray*, *Valencienne*, *S. Omers*, *Erre*, but ſo many others alſo, which were as ſo many *bulwarks* to ſtay the fury of *Lewis* the XIV.

And ever after the Peace of *Nimeguen*, have not whole Provinces ſubmitted to the *French* Yoke? And while that under the ſhelter of that Peace, other Soveraigns had diſbanded their Forces, *France* alone kept his Arms, becauſe it knew what it was hatching, and what it deſign'd to do. The Town of *Luxembourg* was a Thorn in its ſide, and it would be Maſter of it; and *Charles* the Second was as little mov'd at it, as if he had been pay'd, to let him do and ſay nothing, and

behold

behold unconcern'd that place taken from the *Spaniard*. Free *Europe*, which little by little ſaw one Provinces after another, and one Town after another ſubmitted to *France*, did frequently caſt its Eye towards the Parliament of *England*, in hopes to receive ſome relief from that part; but *France* had ſo well taken its meaſures there, that before that Illuſtrious Body was aſſembled, divers Lords at the ſound of *Louis d'Ors*, were become deaf to the Complaints of the generality, and ſome amongſt them had even loſt the uſe of Speech, and were become motionleſs for the publick good, and that of the Nation; and ſo ſoon as the Houſe of Commons began to harp on that ſtring, the King made uſe of his Authority to prorogue them to another time; and ſo buſineſs run in the ſame courſe again, and gave leave to *France* to continue its way, to gain Conqueſt on Conqueſt: In the mean time the

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true *Engliſh-men*, who are the moſt jealous of their Liberties of any Nation, were forc'd to be ſilent, and quietly behold themſelves hedg'd in on all ſides without oppoſing it, nor daring to complain. Thoſe that were lukewarm would frequently ask, Why the *Spaniards* and the *Imperialiſts*, who had moſt intereſt in it, did not oppoſe themſelves to that Torrent, and to thoſe *French* Conqueſts? I confeſs, that if they could have done it alone, they ought to have gone about it, and they can never be excus'd for having neglected it; but thoſe who know a little the Affairs of the World, are not ignorant of the miſery *Spain* is fallen into, during the minority of a King; and that the *Netherlands* are far remote from the Empire, which has many Heads, and which of truth cannot aſſiſt them without its Allyes that are neareſt to thoſe Provinces, who are the King of *England*, and the States of the United Provinces. The

The Emperor has continually the *Turks* at his doors, over which he is to keep a ſtrict watch at all times. Beſides, as I have already mentioned, the Empire's compos'd of divers Members, who have each their Soveraign and their different Intereſts, and therefore a long time is required, and divers Springs muſt play, to ſet ſo great a Machine going; and frequently before the reſolution of it be taken, *France* has done its do, and then it ſpeaks of Peace and of Accommodation, by which means *Lewis* XIV. has for the moſt part kept his Conqueſts, if they deſerve that Name; after which every one retires home & disbands. *France* makes ſhew to do the ſame; and if it acquieſces ſo far to disband ſome Troops in one part of the Kingdom, it raiſes others in another; and thus remains ſtill in the ſame poſture to do miſchief, ready to attempt ſome new thing ſo ſoon as it finds any favourable opportunity.

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In that interval *France* did not remain quiet, it had its Emiſſaries in all the Courts of *Germany*, who uſing the ſlight of hand, acquir'd thereby many Creatures; it is a Maxime which has long ſince ſucceeded well with them, and particularly at the Court of *England* during the laſt Reigns; & thoſe Emiſſaries have labour'd with ſo much zeal and heat, and return'd ſo frequently to the charge, doubling the Doſe when there was occaſion, that they often ſucceeded, and by thoſe means have oppoſed themſelves to the beſt Deſigns which the Emperor and the ſoundeſt part of the Empire could have had.

But ſuppoſe that the Empire had been in as good an harmony as it is at preſent, through the good Union there is betwixt the Emperor and his Princes, and that *France* had nothing to do but with the Empire alone; I maintain, that by only ſetting it ſelf in a poſture of De-

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fence on the side of *Germany*, it might make it self Master of a good part of the *Spanish Netherlands*, if its Neighbours oppos'd not themselves to it, before the Emperor could remedy it. Besides, that since the taking of *Luxembourg*, the passage is partly block'd up to the *Germans*, and all that they could do, were to draw near to *Burgundy*, and to *Alsatia*, or form some considerable Siege to draw the Arms of *France* that way; but as that would have held the *Germans* long in hand, the *French* King would notwithstanding do his business in *Flanders*.

But if *England* had had on its Throne, as it has at present, a King well intention'd for the welfare of *Europe*, and the particular good of his own People, he might alone stop the *French* King in the apprehension he has of landing Men on his Coasts in his own Kingdom; and this truth is so certain, that *Lewis* the

the XIV. as powerful as he has been, as high as he would ſeem to be, has never undertaken any thing that way, but after he had conſulted the Kings of *England* then Reigning, and even *Cromwell* himſelf, while he uſurped the Government of the three Kingdoms.

Thus we have ſeen that this Monarch before getting into *Flanders*, had ſweetned the Court of *England* by the means of his Honey; he taught them to ſpeak *French*, and to like whatever he did undertake, and quietly to let him ſo faſt advance, that at laſt it had no longer been in the power of the *Engliſh* to drive him back. I know that *France* alone knows how much this has coſt it; but what matters at what rate, ſo one obtains ones Deſires. Thus the moſt Chriſtian King having diſpos'd *England* on that ſide, and having ſtrength enough, as doubtleſs he has, to ſet a conſiderable Army on foot on the

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ſide of *Germany*, (beſides that of *Flanders*,) that he is in a conditi- to hazard a Battle with the Imperialiſts and their Allies, if theſe laſt had the ill fortune to be beaten, as that may happen, the Succeſs being various, it is certain, That then the *Germans* would have much to do to rally again into any Body that were capable to do any advantageous Exploit that Campaign for the good of *Flanders*; there being nothing that waſtes more the Troops that are compos'd of divers Members, and under divers Chiefs, than the ill ſucceſs of a firſt Campaign: And there needs ſometime but one Ally to decline the common Intereſt (like the Pin of a Carriage,) to put all the reſt out of power to do any thing, and to break the beſt Deſigns which might have been form'd; and it would be in ſuch like occaſion, that the Pride of *France* would ſwell, and that the uſurping Torrent would over-run

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its bounds more than ever on the *Netherlands*, which would be without hope of Remedies, if they were to wait for succour from *Germany*, as it may easily be judged, by what I have said, and which might easily have happen'd, there being nothing impossible in it.

Moreover, *France* which has most strong Reasons to be on its guard, and to always fear, has long since so well provided for its Frontier places on all sides, that it will require of its Enemies almost a whole Campaign to carry one only of any importance.

Since *France* has left the way to *Italy*, the King is so fully perswaded, that the Conquest of the seventeen United Provinces of the *Netherlands* would facilitate him the ways to that of *Europe*, but particularly of the Empire; that he has apply'd himself wholly to it, and has always endeavoured to amuse by illusive Promises, part of those very

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Provinces, while that he render'd himself Master of the other parts under the Dominion of *Spain*, having first lull'd *England* asleep, *France* requiring only the favour to decide alone that Dispute with *Spain*.

But that *Lewis* the XIV. might accomplish that first Design on the *Spanish Netherlands*, there was a necessity that the States of the United Provinces, which had a notable interest in the preservation of the Neighbouring Provinces under their lawful Prince, should give their helping hand to their ruine, or at least should look on that Monarch without moving, till he had come on their Frontiers: But there was but little likelihood of that; wherefore the *French* King foreseeing well, that those States would never fall in that Lethargy, nor would permit to have their hands ty'd up while a conceal'd Enemy approach'd them, and penn'd them

them up close, taking from them little by little, all those Places which were to serve them as Bars. It was for that very Reason, that that Monarch did on the sudden alter his mind, and beholding according to his Desires, what he had long expected, a Catholick Prince on the Throne of *England*, who had for divers years been in his Pay, allowing him considerable Pensions when yet he was but Duke of *York*, and consequently did entirely possess and obseade him: He made use of the ill Disposition of the new King, in his Concerns with the States General, so that it was no longer difficult for the *French* King, who waited but for that moment, to accomplish his Project; thus those two Kings, the one push'd on by his Ambition, the other by his ill Inclination, join'd together to Exterminate the Seven United Provinces, under the fair and spe-

cious pretence of Religion, and of *Extirpating of Hereſie*, that the other Catholick Princes, who were concern'd in the Preſervation of the United Provinces, might not oppoſe themſelves to ſuch an holy Work, and ſo lull them aſleep. If that buſineſs had ſucceeded to *Lewis* the XIV. he had, without ſtriking one blow, render'd himſelf Maſter, all under one, of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; and after that, made uſe of all the Forces of his Kingdom, together with thoſe of his Conqueſts, to enter into *Germany*, and directly March to the Empire, follow'd with an Army of more than an Hundred Thouſand Men; what Prince of the Empire, or the Emperor himſelf, could have diſputed the Buſineſs with him, or have put a ſtop to his March?

But for ſo great a Work, it was neceſſary to faſten *England* firmly to his Intereſts, and to pull down the

the States of the United Provinces, which was the chiefeſt Buſineſs, it not being likely, that Sovereigns, who ſo well know their own Intereſt as do thoſe States, ſhould permit *Lewis* the XIV. to advance one Foot of Ground more than he is already, (being but too forwards;) all that Monarchs fair Promiſes, and his kind aſſurances of Friendſhip remaining without effect, not being able to win them to be deceiv'd: And perceiving that his Credit was at an end in thoſe Provinces, that all the Propoſitions of the Count *d'Avaux*, his Ambaſſador, were ſuſpected, and that he was ſtill entertain'd with much Circumſpection, (as Lions are fed, ſtill pulling the hand back;) finding himſelf diſcover'd and cried down, not to loſe any more time to flatter and amuſe the ſaid States, being not able to accompliſh his ends that way, he reſolv'd to ruine them at the ſame

time that King *James* the II. got on the Throne; he knowing well his Genius, was satisfied that there wanted nothing but a Golden Apple to amuse him; and to follow that itching desire which that Prince had to render himself Absolute Master over all his Kingdom, to alter the Laws and the Religion of it; and to feed him before hand with the hopes of the *Spanish Indies*, that he might no longer find himself oblig'd to Assemble his Parliament, who approv'd not of his Proceeding, nor of that great Alliance he had with *France*; which, under what shape soever it was represented to them did always appear hiddeous. During all that long Interval, and till there were a fair occasion to perform that great Design, the *French* Emissaries did continually pour their cold Poison in the *English* Court, which was quaff'd up in large Draughts by some of the

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Grandees, which they endeavour'd to Digeſt without noiſe, ſeeing that at the ſame time they thus under-hand ſet forward their Maſters Intereſt; others who were not at ſuch a diſtance, provided themſelves with an Apple againſt draught, as did many others in all the Courts of Chriſtendom.

It was in this contagious time, ſo infected with the *French Lewis D'Ors*, that *Europe* was to tremble, and that all honeſt people, that concern'd themſelves in the common Cauſe of the good of Chriſtendom, were to ſhake at the very ſight of that weight which was going to cruſh *Europe* to pieces, ſeeing that its general loſs had immediately follow'd that of the Seventeen United Provinces; the Emperor nor the King of *Spain* not being then able to prevent, nor put a ſtop to that Torrent which had chang'd it ſelf into a Deluge; from which, not

England it ſelf had been Exempted in its time, if afterward it would not have danc'd to the *French* Flutes, and obey'd the Orders of its Ambitious Monarch: I am willing to make uſe of theſe Terms, ſeeing that all thoſe that are Penſioners of *France*, are ſo, but to Execute his Orders, and to Work to increaſe the Grandeur of *Lewis* the XIV. not to oppoſe his Intereſts, but on the contrary, Sacrifice their Honour and their Lives to them, ſo oft as the Good and the Intereſt of *France* ſhould require it. If ever *Lewis* the XIV. had obtain'd his end, and had made himſelf Maſter of the Forces of the Seventeen Provinces, as he plotted it in his greedy Imagination, through the King of *England*'s Means, there had then been no ways left for this laſt to retire, though he ſhould perceive his Error, as *Charles* the II. had done, and he muſt either by fair or foul mean

means have gone on with that he had begun, through a weak Complacency; and then the *Moſt Chriſtian King* had rais'd his Voice and Arm at the ſame time, and had ſpoken in Magiſterial Terms to all the Princes of *Europe*; neither had that of *England* been left for the laſt, but had been oblig'd to ſubmit to the ſame Fate with all the others, as a Reward for all the good Services that he ſhould have render'd him: I once again repeat, that the Deſigns of *France* were not new; that long ſince, *Lewis* the XIV. had had them before him, even before that *James* the II. had got on the Throne, and during his Brother's Reign, he luckily made uſe of the Dutcheſs of *Orlean*'s Management, who was Siſter to both the Kings, *Charles* and *James*. But the Firſt of them, who had continually before his Eyes the Tragical end of his Father, and

who was ſtill very ſenſible of the ſufferings and troubles of his Exile, had much to do to reſolve upon it; and the Apprehenſions which he had of his People did retain him, and hindred him from Aſſiſting *France* in all things as he was ſolicited to do; and he at laſt did abandon it, as we did ſee by the Peace which he had made with the States of the United Provinces, and then he ſeemingly did relinquiſh the Intereſts of his Ally, not to Prorogue his Parliament, who very plainly did forſee the danger in which the Nation was going to fall, had *France* continued its Progreſs as it had began in 1672. and the years following.

After the Peace of *Nimeguen*, the Kings great Deſign againſt the United Provinces, remain'd as buried during the remnant of King *Charles* his Reign; but he ſoon rais'd it again, for at King

James's

James's Aſcending the Throne, *France* gather'd new Vigour, and beholding there ſo good a Friend, with whom he was tied in Religion and Inclination; *Lewis* the XIV. fail'd not to ſtrike the Iron while it was hot, and during the Three or Four Years of his Reign, the *French* Emiſſaries gave divers Aſſaults, and ſet all Hands to work; the *French* Ambaſſador *Barillon*, made great Largeſſes, to all thoſe whom he thought propper to do his Maſter Service; the *Curtiſans* taſted of the Cake as well as divers Miniſters at Court; thus all unanimouſly did labour to perſwade *James* the II. ſo ſoon as he was King, to ſecond *Lewis* the XIV. in his Deſigns (divers not knowing them) there needed no great Perſwaſion to attain it, becauſe that Prince was already ſufficiently inclin'd to it of himſelf, and at that time, of all Employs,

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that of Messenger was the most necessary; there was nothing seen but such kind of Persons on the Road from *London* to *Paris*, and from *Paris* to *London*, till the Treaty was finish'd; of which the chief matter and knot of the Business, was the ruine and destruction of the United Provinces. All the Religious Orders, and above all, the Jesuits, did take a great Interest in that Business, and already cried out, *The Town was their own*; there was a perpetual motion among them; the Ships that cross'd the Seas on both Parties, were throng'd with those Zealots and Apostolick Postilions; thus were all things in motion for the Good of *France*, and for the Advancement of its Monarchs Designs, some through Interest, some through Zeal, and others through meer Ignorance: This Business thus built up with Lime and Stone, concluded and resolv'd

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on betwixt the Two Kings, *Lewis* the XIV. the better to compass all things, was desirous to strengthen himself towards the North, but having lost the friendship of the *Sweeds*, for having fail'd in keeping those Treaties which had formerly pass'd between the Two Crowns; *France* having no Prospect of patching them up again, it took the Party of *Denmark*, though it was nothing near so advantageous to it as was the other: To render it capable of employing it on all occasions, he sent thither the Count of *Roy*, there to Command, with many Officers and Men, but after the Siege of *Hambourg*, that General being retir'd, the *French* Party did much diminish; besides, *France* could not Unite it self with that Crown, in so streight an Alliance as it wish'd for; and that it were necessary, because of those Measures which *Denmark* was to keep

with

with the United Provinces on the account of Trade, without which it cannot do well, neither can it turn it to ſo good an account with *France*, it having at home all that it could draw from thence; ſo that all that *France* can at preſent draw from that Alliance, can but at the moſt come but to a Neutrality, provided the Emperor and his Allies will give their conſent.

Lewis the XIV. was reckoning upon that, when he aſſur'd *James* the Second that the King of *Denmark* would not diſturb, but on the contrary favour them, in caſe that the *Swede* ſhould join with their Enemies: It was on that Pillow *Lewis le Grand* did gently lull aſleep the King of *England*, together with an imaginary ſhower of Gold, which was to drop from the *Spaniſh Indies*.

But how great ſoever a Corruption is at Court, there are

ſtill ſome good; and the ſoundeſt part of the Kingdom of *England*, could not reliſh that ſtreight Union which was betwixt their Prince and *France*, it clearly did ſee, that on its ſide the deſign was to Change the Religion, to Subvert the Laws, Eſtabliſh an Arbitrary Power, and a Deſpotick Government, which tended to the loſs of their Liberties and Priviledges, and to depend one Day on *France*, which gave them ſuſpicion of every ſtep which the Ambaſſador *Barillon*, and the Queen did make in that reſpect; but their Zeal did ſo far tranſport them, that at laſt the People, the Lords, the Proteſtant Clergy open'd their Eyes, and thought of delivering themſelves, and with them all *Europe*, from thoſe ſhackles which were forging for them; and the Heavens granting the Petition of all Chriſtendom, and in particular of the

Engliſh

English Nation, it ſent them a Deliverer, of whom Providence hath ſo miraculouſly ſeconded the Enterpriſe, ſo as to prevent them from falling under an hard Bondage, and under the Government of a ſuppos'd Prince, a Foundling, whoſe Father and Mother remain ſtill unknown, which was to be preferr'd to the Lawful Heirs of the Crown; ſuch a black and unheard of Supplanting, did oblige the Princeſs of *Orange*, as the next Heir to the Kingdom, to intreat the Prince her Husband, to ſecond the juſt Requeſt of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the moſt ſound part of the Kingdom. Thus the Prince, by an Admirable Conduct and a Divine Diſpenſation, did bring things about according to the Hearts deſire of the Nation, without effuſion of Blood, and ſet Succeſſion in its due and right Channel, which was to have been interrupted

interrupted by the means of that suppos'd Child; for the Princess having been Crown'd Queen by Succession, and the Prince King by Acknowledgment, after the Throne had been declar'd Vacant through King *James* the II's Desertion; it happen'd very luckily for the Deliverance of *Europe*, which I shall prove in what follows, as being the Subject of this small Book.

In the first place, I lay down for an indisputable Truth, That if *Lewis* the XIV. and *James* the II. had compass'd their Designs and Ends, the United Provinces had been entirely lost, through the breaking down of their Banks; for that way did he design to begin, to take away all means from the Inhabitants of ever recovering from that Dissolution in which he design'd to Reduce them, after they had made themselves Masters of the *Spanish Netherlands*; after which, I cannot perceive

perceive how *Europe* could have prevented falling under the Yoak of the *French* Dominion, having had the King of *England* for Second, and Invading the 17 United Provinces, and rendring Tributary in imitation of the Grand Seignior, the moſt remote of thoſe Provinces, which he could not conveniently Govern.

I have already given to obſerve, that the Empire alone could not hinder him, by reaſon of the great number of heads, all of different and diſtinct Intereſts, of thoſe Princes that Compoſe it: On the other hand, *Spain* being not in a Condition to raiſe Forces ſufficient to oppoſe it, nor all of them together capable to reſiſt the rapid motion with which *France* would invade them after its Firſt Conqueſts.

For to repreſent to us what *France* can do, and what it has been able to do in all times, we need

need but to frame to our ſelves a right Idea of things, from *Francis* the Firſt, to *Charles* the Fifth, we ſhall eaſily judge that it has alwaies been dreaded; this laſt was both Emperor and King of *Spain* together; he was Maſter of the 17 United Provinces, while they were entire, he had *Burgundy* and the *French* County, as well as *Alſatia*; he had an abſolute power over the Princes of *Germany*, and of *Italy*. This Monarch was without diſpute, one of the Greateſt Princes, not only of his Time, but of his Age; a Great Commander, undaunted in all his Enterpriſes, daring Perils and Dangers, in which he had frequently been, and add to all that his Perſonal Valour, a good Head-Piece, and fit for Counſel, encouraging his Armies by his Preſence, having under him the moſt Experienc'd Captains, and the beſt Generals of his Time, and ſuch Armies

mies that had been tried in all parts of *Germany*, *Italy*, and in the *Low-Countries*, beſides Fleets on the Mediterranian, and on the Ocean.

With all thoſe Forces, his Courage and his Treaſures, though he had to do but with *Francis* the Firſt, who alone was his Capital Enemy, and who was nothing near ſo powerful as his Succeſſors have been (and as *Lewis* the XIV*th.* is at this time, or at leaſt as he has been of late years,) having no other Revenue, but about thirty, or thirty five *French* Millions, whereas this preſent has four times as much.

Mean time, with all this diſproportion of Forces and of Wealth, this Emperor durſt not attack him, 'till firſt he had joyn'd himſelf with *Henry* the VIII*th* of *England*, and with the moſt conſiderable Princes of *Italy*.

By this we find that even from that

that time the Emperoor did highly consider the Kings of *England*, and that if *Francis* the First, King of *France*, had first secur'd *Henry* the VIII*th's* Alliance, *Charles* the Fifth had not dar'd to attack him; and with all the advantages that the Emperor had of his side, *Francis* the first stood out against him, and without the Misfortune that befell him at the Seige of *Pavia*, where he was made Prisoner, he had given work enough to his Enemy.

I pass from *Francis* the First to *Lewis* the XIV*th*, much more powerful in Forces, in Treasures, and in Demains, than his Predecessors, seconded, as he believ'd by a strict alliance with *England*, having no more to manage nor to fear from the United Provinces, I leave to guess what he had, and might have done, and how far he had push'd on his Ambition; I maintain that then, the Pope with

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all *Italy*, the Emperor with the whole Empire, and *Spain* with all the Riches of the *Indies*, had not been of power to hinder him from making himſelf Maſter of all *Europe*.

There is but *England* alone then that is Capable to make the moſt Chriſtian King alter his Deſigns; and that could not happen, but by ſuch a lucky Cataſtrophe, and ſo unexpected as that which has lately happen'd there, under the Reign of *William* the III*d*. For there was requir'd to be Sitting on the Throne, in order to ſuch a Change, a Diſintereſted Prince, Zealous of the Glory of God, and the good of *Chriſtendom*: Jealous of the Uſurpation which *Lewis* the XIV*th* had made in *Europe*, Incorruptible, Magnanimous, a Man of Counſel and Execution, underſtanding well his own Intereſt, and who had been highly provok'd by *France*; that he might not hearken to any accommo-

accommodation, nor yield any thing, to the prejudice of his Allies. This is what we find entirely in that Prince who has newly Aſcended the *Britiſh* Throne; wherefore ſo ſoon as this Heroe had paſs'd over into *England*, and that a happy Succeſs had ſeconded his Great Deſigns; we have ſeen *Lewis* the XIV*th* become motionleſs on the ſudden, as formerly did *Atlas*, at the ſight of the *Meduſa's* head, which was ſhew'd him by that Generous *Perſeus*.

The Foundation on which the *French* King had built his Grand Deſign, (the ſtrict Alliance which he had with *James* the Second) having once given way, all the reſt of the Fabrick is fallen to the ground, and his Caſtles in the Air have gone into Smoak, having no hopes to take any Meaſures in his Deſigns with this his preſent *Britanick* Majeſty, who, to cut off

all

all his Hopes, and ſtop all his Proceedings, has driven out of *England* all the *French* Emiſſaries, reſolv'd never to hearken any more to them, in the Deſign he has to reſtore the quiet and tranquility of *Chriſtendom*, and to maintain *Europe* in that Deliverance which He has lately procur'd to it, by his only Elevation to the Throne. I prove my Axiome by that which follows; When a Town is Beſieg'd, and that at the approach of its Deliverer, its Enemies abandon it, and their Deſigns miſcarry, they retire, and though the Heroe which has caus'd its deliverance, be not yet enter'd that Place, it is publiſh'd abroad that the Place is Reliev'd, as really it is. So *Lewis* the XIV*th* having a Deſign of Conquering *Europe*, to Depoſe the Lawful Soveraigns thereof, and to Sacrifice all *Chriſtendom* to his Ambition, as it is no longer doubted; it being a Truth but too well

averr'd

averr'd and known. That Uſurper has no ſooner ſeen *William* the IIId Proclaim'd King, but that he has abandon'd his Enterpriſe, and chang'd his Deſign; and in lieu of deſtroying the Powers of *Europe*; has had no other thoughts but of preſerving himſelf, and his Kingdom. I joyn to the coming of *William* the IIId to the Crown of *England*, the ſtrict Alliance there is between his Majeſty of Great *Brittain*, and the States of the United Provinces, as alſo the Union of the Emperor with all the Princes of the Empire.

I confeſs, that it has been a great Buſineſs to have freed *Europe* from the danger which threatned it, to have diſpers'd in a Moment all the great and pernicious Deſigns of an Ambitious Prince, that on all occaſions made no ſcruple to break his Faith when that Crime agreed with his Ambition and Intereſt, who, notwithſtanding his

Word

Word given to the Contrary, back'd with his Oath, has neither ſpar'd the blood nor the ruine of ſo many Thouſands of Chriſtians, in the bare Opinion, that he ought to do it for his Intereſt's ſake, and to weaken his Enemies; having not ſpar'd even his own Subjects. And if we return to the Primary Cauſe, we cannot but believe, that the Heavens wearied with ſo much Injuſtice, with ſo much Cruelty, and enormous Crimes, and with ſo much blood-ſhed, which Cries for Vengeance, has at laſt rais'd *William* and *Mary* on the Throne, and ſuggeſted a good Union amongſt the Princes of *Chriſtendom*, to ſtop the Barbarous Courſe of *Lewis* the XIV*th*.

But it is not enough to have reduc'd the Lyon that Sack'd *Europe*, to get into his Den, his Claws muſt be pair'd alſo, and his Teeth pull'd out, that hereafter he may do

no more harm, and that his Power may be limited, that he may no longer Desolate our Countries, that he devour no more the Innocent, and that the most Christian, Oppress no more the Christians. *Lewis* the XIV*th*'s Policy and Interest in the Condition he is at present reduc'd, is to gain time, to see whether any Change would not happen in *England*, nor no Contestation in *Germany*; wherefore he offers in all places he can a Neutrality, that he might find in those Princes that should not declare themselves some Mediators, or to speak more properly, Intercessors near the Emperor and the King of *England*, as well as near the United Provinces, in the fear he is of a total downfall, if *England*, and the Empire continue as they have began, and as it is to be believ'd they will do, according to all appearance, if they love their quiet, their preservation, and

their own Intereſts, as well as the good of their People.

I confeſs that much has been done, eſpecially by the King of *England*, to have deliver'd *Europe* at preſent without drawing his Sword, but the future muſt be thought on, and the means muſt be taken from *France*, of any more threatning *Europe*, to ſet it in a right Ballance with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, or at leaſt in a Condition of having need of its Allies, and not put an end to this preſent War which is kindling in all places 'till that be perform'd.

To ſucceed the better in it, and to animate the more all the Princes of *Europe*, they ought to caſt up what *France* has Uſurped from them, the dammage they have receiv'd by it, and that which they may receive hereafter; and never lay down their Arms, 'till they all have had full ſatisfaction for the more it ſhall be forc'd to

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reſtore, the more will its Sovereign be weakned.

I ſet in the firſt Rank the Pope, who by all the Catholicks is conſider'd as the head of the Church, Chriſt's Vicar on Earth, St. *Peter's* Succeſſor, the Common Father of all Chriſtians, the Diſpencer of Celeſtial Graces, and who being conſider'd as ſuch, ought to be fear'd, reſpected, rever'd, honour'd and obey'd; as to the Spiritual, (laying aſide the Conteſt which is among the Catholicks themſelves concerning the Temporal) and not withſtanding that *Lewis* the XIV*th* names himſelf the Eldeſt Son of the Church, and the moſt devout Son of the Sovereign Pontif, what Mortification has not the good Father receiv'd from him, ſince his coming to the Pontificate, either in his own Perſon, or in that of his Legates, even upon the dead Corps of one of them. The extinction of the *Re-*

galia in *France*, is alſo a great grief to the Holy See, as well as the violence us'd againſt divers Convents, for having addreſs'd themſelves to the Pope, and taking advice of his Holineſs. The change of divers Abbies into Commanderies by the King's own and proper motion, is alſo a Contempt, which he has aggravated by the forbiddance he has made to the Biſhops not to Conſult the Holy See, even in Caſes of Conſcience, and in ſuch buſineſſes as wholy concern Religion: but the moſt ſenſible of all, was that blow given to the Pope's Authority, in the Year 1682. by the Clergy Aſſembled at the King's Command, that being with the Infallibility the fineſt Flowers of the Triple Crown. The Inſolent Diſcourſes held in a Plea by Monſieur *Talon*, by which he accus'd Pope *Innocent* the XI*th* (the moſt worthy that has for divers years been ſeated

in

in St. *Peter's* Chair) of being a Schismatick, and a Supporter of Hereticks. And this, for not having receiv'd Monsieur *Lavardin* as Ambassador at *Rome*, who made his Entry into that City in such an offensive and proud manner, that no Ambassadours of Obedience durst ever have done the like; having caus'd himself to be accompany'd by a small Army rather than a Retinue, as if he would have Besieg'd the *Vatican*. And though this Marquess is at full Liberty at *Rome*, the Nuncio *Ranucci* is detain'd in a place call'd St. *Lazarus*, for fear he should retire from *Paris incognito*. Finally, the unjust seizure of the City and County of *Avignon*, threatning besides all this, to send some Troops into the Ecclesiastick State, to oblige the Pope to revoke the Bull for the abolition of Quarters, and that for his Confirmation of Prince *Joseph Clement* of *Bavaria*

to the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*.

After ſo much inſulting which the Pope had receiv'd, of which one might make a whole Volum, either in his own Perſon, his Authority, or in the Perſon of his Legates, the Pope has judiciouſly done, to ſhew his Reſentment againſt *Lewis* the XIV. not to relinquiſh any of his Rights, but maintain the Rank which he has in the Church, and in the World, by that Spiritual and Temporal Power, which God has put into his Hands, and in having till now ſo generouſly and juſtly oppos'd himſelf to all the *French* Violences, by which he has acquir'd a Glory which ſhall laſt as long as the World, amongſt all Parties, and his Memory will be Rever'd even after his Death: He ought to go on in thoſe right Paths which he has begun, and as Common Father, Exhort all Catholick Princes, to put themſelves in a Condition

Condition to abate the Pride of the *French* King, as a means to bring him into a way of Salvation. To this purpoſe, the Pope ought with all his Power to Aſſiſt the Catholick Princes, that he may co-operate in ſo good a Work, as his Holineſs has done to the Empire againſt the Turks; and to ſolicite the *Switz-Cantons*, of the ſame Religion, by his Legates, to Join themſelves to the Emperor and Empire, to confirm that Deliverance which *Europe* begins to enjoy: Thus the Pope being reſtor'd to his former Dignities, Veneration, and Authority, let the King, his moſt devout Son, make him ſome Reparations and Attonements, for thoſe Faults he has committed, and be ſo humbled, that for the future he may be Wiſer, and out of Power of doing the like again, nor of Inſulting over the Popes and Soveraign Pontifs of the Catholick Church;

and in caſe the Pope found no amendment in that King, nor no likelihood of bringing him back to his Duty, he ought, while he is buſie in a War, to lance forth his Excommunications againſt him, and to give his Kingdoms over to the Spoil of his Enemies; the male-contented Eccleſiaſticks, with which his Kingdom is fill'd, will reduce him by Reaſon, and will make him repent having ever meddled with the Rights of the Church.

The Emperor and the Princes of the Empire, have more Reaſon than all the other Powers of *Europe*, to keep the *French* King in ſuch a condition, that he may no more annoy them, nor aſpire to the Imperial Crown. *Lewis* the XIV. has a long time endeavour'd to turn the Empire into the *French* Family, as in the time of *Charlemain*, it being a great ſtep for him to riſe to that of all *Europe*;

rope; that is the Reaſon why, ſince *Francis* the Firſt, the *French* Kings have always croſs'd the Emperors Elections. But *Lewis* the Great could find no way to that Conqueſt, but by the total Ruine of the United Provinces, to which he could not attain, but by the aſſiſtance of *England*; thus his Imperial Majeſty, and all the Princes of the Empire, being fully ſatisfied of this Truth, and that nothing but that Revolution which has lately happen'd on the *Britiſh* Throne, could cauſe the raſh Deſigns of the *French* King to Miſcarry. The Emperor ought no longer to remain in ſuſpence, nor put off to another time, thoſe Advantages which the Heavens preſent to him at this time, to recover all that *France* has Uſurp'd from him.

To this purpoſe, his Imperial Majeſty ſhould begin by a Truce, which he ought, without

delay, to conclude with the Port, ſeeing that they offer it on very honourable and advantageous Conditions; and let the Emperor hold as ſuſpicious Perſons, all ſuch as ſhall Adviſe him to the contrary, they are Perſons that ſin either through Ignorance, or Malice, who underſtand not the true Intereſts of the Empire, or too much thoſe of *France*; he is not to doubt, but that all the Princes of the Empire will concur to the ſame Deſign, of abaſing the Greatneſs of the *French* Monarch, of which there are but very few Powers in the Empire that have not great cauſe of complaint, and juſt pretenſions to frame, and perhaps, more to pretend to than ever to recover again, if *France* be not kept in a condition of never offending them more; of domineering any longer, nor of boaſting any more that it can give Peace to *Europe* when ever it pleaſes.

This

This laſt War, by the rupture of a Truce, which the *French* King had ſought after, with ſo much earneſtneſs, becauſe it confirm'd *Luxemburg* to him, and a part of *Flanders* during Twenty Years, and which he has infring'd without any Cauſe, than his deſire to come to the Aſſiſtance of the Grand Seignior, who was going to ruine, by the vaſt Conqueſts which the Emperor made on that Infidel: His *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*, was going hand over head to his Aſſiſtance, finding himſelf ſupported with a cloſe Alliance with *James* the II. formerly King of *Great Britain*; this Rupture has given new pretenſions of War to all the Princes of *Germany*, by the moſt barbarous and inhumane proceedings which the *French* Troops have done there; and I doubt much, whether a juſt Parallel could be drawn from the Cruelties and Deſolations that this

King

King has caus'd to be committed in the Palatinate, with thoſe that the Grand Seignior has made in *Hungary*; and though this laſt place has been for a long time the Seat of War, yet at the Retreat of the Infidels, they have not committed any thing near the like Extortions, nor us'd the ſame violence, that the *French* have done in thoſe places that they have abandon'd in the *Palatinate*, and in the Country of *Juliers*, and of *Cologne*; and if there were no other cauſe but this, though there are but too many more, there would need, in my Opinion, nothing but the ſad ſpectacle of the *French* barbarouſneſs, to animate all the Princes and Members of *Europe*, to a good and firm Union with the Emperor, which will be the only means to preſerve themſelves, and to prevent *France* from doing the like hereafter.

Though

Though *France* is brought low, through the oppoſition of *England*, in all its Deſigns, yet has it not forgot its ancient Maxims; which have formerly ſucceeded ſo well; it will not fail to put into practice all the ways imaginable to corrupt ſome Member of the Empire, and to break that Chain of Unity there is amongſt them, to endeavour thereby, to put a ſtop to the Succeſs of their Arms, as it frequently happens, that a broken or rotten Pin, diſorders a whole Carriage, and hinders its March.

France's Crafts and Deceits being already ſo well fore-known, it is requiſite that the Princes of *Europe* ſhould provide againſt that plague of Corruption, which has ſo freequently infected divers Courts of Chriſtendom; divers are to expect, that not only Preſents will be offer'd to them, as well as Penſions, but equivalents alſo

to

to their Pretenſions, only to remain Neuter: But the Example of the Archbiſhop of *Mentz* is yet ſo freſh before our Eyes, that it ought to be a fair Mirror for the Princes of the Empire, to Repreſent to them to the Life, the Character of *France*, and of its Soveraign, which all that proceeding repreſents in Lively Colours, with the breaches of Faith of that Prince, even to thoſe that Side with him. If ever any Soveraign did Act againſt his true Intereſt, and that of the whole Empire, it was that Prelate; but then again, never was Prince worſe rewarded, nor had greater cauſe to repent of his Fault, by the ill uſage he has had in his Eſtate; which had reach'd to his Perſon alſo, if he had not ſhelter'd himſelf from the Threats of the *French* Envoy.

But he is not the only Living and Speaking Example; the whole Series of time that has paſs'd ſince the

the Peace of the *Pireneans*, is but a continued Thread of the falſehood of *France*. So, that whoever ſhall catch at the Golden Bait which the King lays for them, will have time to Repent themſelves, as the Elector of *Mentz* has done, and divers others, who have fair'd no better.

But if, by a Fatal Chance, it ſhould ſo happen, that ſome Member of the Empire were ſo unadvis'd, as to be Corrupted by *France*, and ſeparated from that Union which is its true Intereſt, though it is not to be expected now that thoſe Princes are ſo well enlightned; that Perſon ought to be conſider'd as a rotten Member, Diſcarded, and Treated as an Enemy, though he would remain Neuter, on this ground drawn from the Holy Goſpel, *Qui non eſt pro nobis eſt contra nos.*

Of Truth the Union of the Empire

Empire is of great Importance, and I muſt confeſs, that all its United Forces may be very powerful, but they would be much more, if the Emperor could reſolve to grant a Peace to the Grand Seignior; that ſo having no longer any thing to fear from that Part, his Imperial Majeſty may have his Hands at liberty againſt the Second, which has been much more formidable and more dangerous than the Firſt, and conſequently cauſe all his Forces to Advance towards the *Rhine*, which would produce Two Effects; the one, that ſuch conſiderable Armies would increaſe that Terror in which *France* is already. Secondly, it would by that means much better maintain that Union which is already in *Europe*, with their Allies.

Beſides, it is a general Rule, which the Emperor ought always to obſerve; never to have Two Wars

Wars to maintain at the ſame time, eſpecially when he can avoid one of them, as it is in his power to do at this preſent, with great Advantage and Glory.

It is not to be doubted, but that the *French* King does highly dread ſuch a Truce; that he will openly and moſt powerfully Act with the Turk, and the King of *Poland*, and that he will have his Emiſſaries, conceal'd, at the Court of *Vienna*, that will labour under-hand, and on deceitful Pretences, to prevent the Imperial Council from concluding any thing with the Turks Envoy, at this preſent at *Vienna*. To be ſure, he will neither ſpare Money nor Religion to attain his end therein.

To the Grand Seignior, he Promiſes to enter into *Germany* with a Powerful Army, to Ranſack there, as he has done already, thereby to draw the Emperors Forces on that ſide, and

give

give the Great Turk the means and leasure to breathe again, and to Assemble new Forces to endeavour to regain what he has lost.

To *Teckeley*, and the Princes of *Transilvania*, *Walachia*, and *Moldavia*, without enquiring of what Religion they are, he assures considerable Sums to continue the War begun; he has frequenly sent some to the First, and if the others would break off with the Emperor, and join with the Grand Seignior, he would furnish them wherewith to Pay their Forces.

As for *Poland*, that will perform enough for *France*, if its King will but remain quiet, and not attempt any thing, as he has done since the two last Campaigns, and prevent by great pretensions the Conclusion of a Truce with the Port. *Lewis* the XIV*th* has Springs that are sufficiently strong to detain him, and to obtain what he

pleases

pleaſes of that Crown, perſwading it that it is not ſuitable to her Intereſt, to have the Emperor proſper ſo much, &c.

At the Court of *Vienna*, the *French* Emiſſaries Labour through indirect means, to perſwade the Emperor's Councellors, that his Imperial Majeſty may with eaſe maintain the War againſt the *Turk* and *France*, and that it concerns his Glory not to ſlacken in ſo fair a Courſe, that he ought to go and plant the Croſs of Chriſt on the very Battlements of the *Seraglio* at *Conſtantinople*; but ſuch pretences are at great diſtance from their Maſters thoughts, for it is very certain, that the *French* King had rather ſee once more the Creſcent on St. *Stephen's* Church at *Vienna*, than the Croſs on St. *Sophia* at *Conſtantinople*.

Lewis the XIV*th* at this time, is like to a Man in great extremity of danger, that is ready to ſink, he

he makes Vows, and promises all things, to get out again, and take hold of all that comes in his way, to keep himself some moments longer above water. Thus this Monarch has turn'd himself all manner of ways to find out a Mediator that would assist him to get out of the danger he is in. He has address'd himself to the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the King of *Spain*, and to the Pope; but at this present, knowing of no better shift, and finding that all the Christian Princes do abandon him, he has apply'd himself to the *Turk*. And finding that no Christians will any longer confide in him, he covers himself with a false Mask of Hypocrisie; he Remonstrates to the House of *Austria*, that the Roman Catholick Religion is in danger, and that it perishes with him, that it has been through his Care and Zeal so many Conversions have been made in his Kingdom, and

that

that he was ready to have done as much in *England*, if there had not been a League made againſt him. But with all theſe ſugar'd words, he at the ſame time Leagues himſelf with the Enemy of Chriſtendom, at that very time he enters the *Palatinate*, and puts all to the Fire and Sword, he offers to the Grand Seignior to joyn himſelf with him on the defenſive part, and not to lay down his Arms, 'till the Sultan has recover'd *Hungary*. At the ſame time he offers to the Pope, that if the Emperor will agree with him, he will lend him forty Gallies to aid him to Conquer *Conſtantinople*; and offers to Re-eſtabliſh King *James* in his Kingdoms, provided that the Emperor and the Empire will Conclude a Peace with him. All theſe are fair Flowers that conceal a Serpent under them, who will certainly ſting the hand of him that will but touch them.

Theſe

Theſe are the *French* King's Deceits, which he has Inherited from *Mazarine*, to trye whether by ſuch fair Offers he might not break the Union of the Empire.

But *Flanders*, the *Palatinate*, the Countries of *Juliers*, and of *Ments*, *Treves* and *Colen*, remain unreprochable Teſtimonies of his Breaches of Faith, and of his Hypocriſie; he having nothing leſs in his thoughts than the Chriſtian Religion. For thoſe Offers which his Ambaſſador *Guichardin* has made to the *Port*, ought once for all, to undeceive all Chriſtendom of that Catholick Faith of which he makes ſo great a ſhew.

But not to reſt any longer on the Illuſions and Deceitful Offers of *France*, which ought to be ſuſpicious to all the Princes of *Europe*. I ſay that the Emperor and the Empire ought not to ſtop in the very beginning of ſo fair an Opportunity which *England* offers

offers them, nor lay down their Arms, 'till they have recover'd *Burgundy*, the *French County*, *Alsace*, but particulary *Strasbourg*, *Philipsburg*, *Fribourg*, *Brisack*, and all that *France* has Usurp'd on that side of *Europe*. Moreover, Reseated the Electors *Palatine*, of *Mentz*, *Treves* and *Colen*, in their Territories and Rights, with an entire reparation of all those Wrongs and Damages which he has done them by his Forces and Incendiaries. Resign Cardinal *Fustenberg* into the hands of the Emperor, or of the Pope, to answer to those things that shall be alledg'd against him, and that he is already accus'd of.

But that which is most just and necessary, is to restore the Duke of *Lorain* to his Dukedom, which ought to be restituted in the same Condition that it was in the time of his Predecessors. Policy requires that this Dukedom should be separated

parated from *France*, because that would be a means to weaken *France*. It would be to fix a Thorn in its foot, thus to Re-establish the Successor of the Ancient Soveraigns, to support and uphold it, that it might no longer be liable to fall under the Force of *France*, nor to acquiesce to any Treaty prejudiciable to it, nor so much as to have any great Communication with them, because that the Duke of *Lorain* being once restor'd to his Estates, neither he, nor his Successors ought nevermore to trust to the *French* Kings; but ought daily to set before their Eyes, with what perfidiousness his Predecessor has been Treated.

Those Great Victories which that Prince has gain'd with such great Success and Glory over the *Turks*, the re-union of *Hungary* to the Empire, which is due to his sole Valour, does well deserve that

[illegible] Christian Princes should conserve themselves for this Great Force; Joyn to that the Obligation which his Imperial Majesty has with that Duke, by his Marriage with the Queen of *Poland*.

It is not to be doubted, but that *William* the III*d*. King of Great *Brittain*, will Contribute with all his Power to so Just and Laudable an Enterprise, even necessary for the quiet of *Europe*; and that his Britanick Majesty will impose it as a Law on Himself to bring it about, if he once undertakes it. But to Compass this with more ease, The Duke of *Lorain* ought before all things else to propose a Liberty of Conscience in all his Dominion, and free Exercise to all Protestants, in all the Cities and Borroughs where there are any. That will be a means to draw on his side, the Assistance of all those of that Religion, as well as that of the

Allies, and of their Subjects, in laying aside the Counsels of a Company of Monks, which continually beat over and over in divers Catholick Princes Ears, to make them act the contrary, and to push them forward to a Persecution, which will ever prove hurtful to their Persons and Sates.

The Duke of *Lorrain* ought not to let slip so fair and so favourable an occasion, which perhaps will never offer it self again in all his Life time, nor that of his Successors; his Interest and that of his Family obliges him to embrace it, and to solicite the King of *England* as well as the Emperor and those Princes who Compose the Diet of *Ratisbone*, who are already inclin'd to it, by the barbarous Proceedings of the *French*; they, doubtless, will not fail to espouse the Interest of this Prince, in consideration of the Services which he has render'd

Christendom; and to labour in his Re-establishment, as well as in that of others, the rather, because that *Lorrain* being in that Duke's Hands, will serve as a Bar to the Empire; but as I have already said, that Prince ought to Labour particularly to bring the Emperor and his Council to grant a Truce to the Grand Seignior; without which, I cannot see his own Concerns can have any good Success. This he ought to consider, before sending back the Turks Envoy, lest he should slip the Occasion; for after that every one will take new Measures.

The Emperor never had, nor never will have a fairer Occasion to entirely Master *France*, than that which at this present he is furnished with, by the coming of *William* the III. to the Crown of *England*; which seems as if God had produc'd that Effect, during

the time of that great Union
the Princes of the Empire,
give an Opportunity to his Im
perial Majesty to Subdue *Franc*
being thereunto excited by th
ill Usage they have all receiv
from the *French* King, and th
barbarous Proceeding which he h
us'd of late in *Germany*, whi
has been but a continuation
those Cruelties which his Dr
goons have exercis'd in his ow
Kingdom; which has not on
alienated from him the Hea
of his Subjects, but has struck
Horror in all Christendom;
has depriv'd the *Most Christi*
King of all his Alliances, and h
reduc'd him, to see himself obli
to have recourse to the Swo
Enemy of Christianity, the Tu

All these Advantages are fou
in this present juncture; mo
over, *Lewis* the XIV. the be
Enemy to the House of *Austr*
is now at Wars with all Ch
stendo

dom. If his Imperial Majesty kes not advantage of those Conveniences which the Heavens eem to present him with, he ught not to expect any Acknowdgments from *France* for it, nor hat the King will think he hath one him a kindness in sparing im; for as he has the gift of Usurpation by Inheritance, if he n but raise himself up again om that Mortal Wound he has ceiv'd, he will come, as did the rand Visier, (after he has, if he n, disunited and ruin'd the Emre) and Encamp his Army bere *Vienna*. That Itch has held m a long time, and *Lewis* the IV. has Inherited it from his edeceſſors; for since the Death *Ferdinando* the III. those Kings t have Reign'd in *France*, have ways endeavour'd to possess the ce of *Charlemain*, and in 1683, is *Most Christian Majesty*, who very well Instructed of *Ma-*

homet the IV's Designs, and wh
had instigated *Teckaley* to Rebe
lion, did think then, that he ha
obtain'd his Hearts Desires, an
that he had got the Wind of th
Emperor, for he thought it im
possible but that *Vienna* should
fall under the Power of the Grand
Visier's Forces. The King ha
Forty Thousand Men ready on
the Borders of *Germany*, in the De
sign to put himself at the Hea
of them, and to enter into th
Empire, to have himself Proclaim
Emperor, as the ancient *Roman*
did, at the Head of his Army. Hi
pretence had been, That his Im
perial Majesty, not being in con
dition to preserve Christendom
he was come to supply his Place
and as the Deliverer of *Europe*
free it from the Oppression of th
Infidels, though he himself ha
Invited them in, and had design
to put it in Irons. To make goo
the Truth of what I alledge,

mu

muſt ſay, that this Monarch, who thought himſelf aſſur'd of the taking of the City *Vienna* by the Turks, and himſelf, conſequently, of the Imperial Crown, had already caus'd the Imperial Eagle to be plac'd over his Effigy, in his own Coin, publickly declaring before his whole Court, *That the Empire had remain'd already long enough in the Houſe of* Auſtria, *and that it was high time it ſhould return into his Family.* The *French* Mercenary Pens, and the *French* Flatterers, had already ſet forth divers Pieces in that Kingdom, which tended to that purpoſe; ſome were intituled, *The juſt Pretenſions of the King on the Empire*; others, *The Decay of the Empire.* Theſe were the fore-runners of what the King deſign'd to do, that when it ſhould come to paſs, *Europe* ſhould not be ſurpiz'd at it, and the Blow not ſo much felt by the Houſe of *Auſtria.* It is a Maxim that has

been practis'd in *France* during this Reign, when the Council had a design of Oppressing the Subjects by any Imposition, or to tread them down by any Declaration, the noise of it was spread abroad Six Months before, that when the Blow should fall, the People might be prepar'd for it, and so found not the Evil so great as it really was, because it was expected.

All the *French* Kings Pretensions derive from *Charlemain*, who, though King of *France*, was Elected Emperor, but *Charles* being Dead, the Electors were in right of Electing another capable to Govern the Empire, and to Defend Christendom, without being oblig'd or wedded to the Person of the *French* King.

But I find, without Dispute, that the Emperors have much more Right to the Kingdom of *France*, and that it is better grounded

grounded than that of the *French* Kings on the Empire, of which the Three Biſhopricks of *Thoul*, *Metz*, and *Verdun*, are dependences which *France* has Uſurp'd, and to obtain peace and quiet the Emperor has been forc'd to bid them an eternal Farewel.

All Hiſtories ſhew us, that formerly the *Gauls* did depend of the Empire, and was look'd upon by the Emperors of the Weſt, as an Imperial Dependency, and feudatory to it; in effect, the Archbiſhops of *Treves* did take upon them the Quality of Imperial Chancellors in that part; and *Charles* the VIII. King of all *France*, as he was, was not aſham'd to take upon him the Quality of Vicar General and Perpetual of the holy Empire.

Moreover, *Conrad* being come to *Paris*, caus'd himſelf to be receiv'd there as Superior, by King *Charles*, Sir-named the Simple, and the

Emperor *Sigiſmond*, in the Reign of *Lewis* the XI. made his Entry in that Capital City, with all the Marks of Soveraignty, preceded at Noon Day (in imitation of the ancient *Roman* Emporors) by a great number of Torches of White Wax Lighted, took his Seat in the Preſence of the King, in the Parliament, Created Knights, and there it was that he Erected the County of *Savoy* into a Dutchy, and acknowledg'd that Duke as Prince of the Empire. The Emperors, no more than the Crown of *France*, ever loſe their Right; and I think they ſhould have the ſame Prerogatives as ſuch Kings, who always own themſelves Pupils, and can never loſe any thing, alienate, engage, nor ſell.

But we are not here to rake up the Aſhes of the Empire's ancient Rights, but only to prevent the *French* King from making new ones, and afterwards to poſſeſs them,

them, seeing that his Generals do publickly declare, That they know no other Right but Power, and the only pleasure and good-liking of their Monarch, of whom they make a God on Earth, *Viro immortali.*

At this present, the *French* King beholds all *Europe* in Arms against him, and he finds he cannot well parry that Blow; that *England*'s lifted up Arm threatens him with a total Ruine, and because he cannot easily withstand all those Powers that are United against him, he endeavours, at least, if he cannot win them to his Party, to divide them from the other, by that Neutrality which he proposes to them, in design of accomplishing two things, if he obtains it.

The First is, to diminish the number of his Enemies, and the second, that by that means he may gain a free access near to those separated Powers, flattering himself

himſelf with the hopes to draw them afterwards to his Party, through advantageous Offers, but much ſooner, if he can but never ſo little rouſe himſelf up again, from that Apoplexy in which he is fallen.

But the Emperor and his Allies, to break his Meaſures and deſtroy his Deſigns, ought not to allow of any Neutrality to any Prince, State, nor City of the Empire, but to hinder him, if poſſible, from ſoliciting the *Switz-Cantons*; on the contrary to get them to join to the Empire, and if they cannot be prevail'd with ſo to do, oblige them to call home thoſe Forces which they have in the *French* Service, or at leaſt permit the raiſing in their Territories a like number of Men by the Emperor and his Allies; it being pre-ſuppos'd, that a State can never be counted Neuter, ſo long as it furniſhes Forces to one of the

the Parties that are in Wars together; beſides, ſuch a Neutrality is of evil conſequence to the others that pretend to the ſame: There are but very few States that are not glad to ſee their Neighbours weaken'd, that they may draw advantage from their Diſorders, and get to themſelves the Trade, and to ſee them from a ſecure place ruine one another, while their Neuter Subjects enrich themſelves, and improve by the ſpoil, as the Archbiſhop of *Mentz* did think to do, if he had not been cheated by *France*; to his great ſorrow he has made tryal of *Lewis* the XIV*th*'s Maxims, who has no ſooner laid his finger on a place, but that he endeavours to thruſt in his whole body, and to drive from thence the Lawful Lord. Though all has known this, yet divers hitherto have been ſurpris'd with it, they call out for help, when they think themſelves

ſelves loſt, as we have ſeen in divers little States which he has appropriated to himſelf; and he had done the like to *Geneva*, had not the Laudable *Cantons* oppos'd themſelves to it. The *Switz* perceiving that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty did by that deſign to ſmooth a Path for himſelf into their Country, and into the States of the Duke of *Savoy*, if they durſt but have ſtirr'd never ſo little after that Conqueſt.

I now paſs to the Cantons of the *Switzers*, by reaſon of their Proximity to the Empire, and Alliance with the Emperor; they have no cauſe of being better ſatisfied than many others are of *Lewis* the Great, if they would but return from that blindneſs wherein they are, and make ſome Reflections on what has paſs'd, only ſince his Reign; how that he amuſes them on the one ſide, while he is undermining of their Union

on

on the other, together with their Liberty, and their Power; incompaſſing them ſo cloſe on all ſides, as if he would ſo girt them in, that they ſhould not be able to ſtir themſelves. His Deſign is to make them Tributary, not of Money, but of divers thouſands of Men, when he has occaſion for them, and when they ſhould be of moſt uſe to him: to that particularly tends the Uſurpation of the *French County*, which was formerly their Barr, the Fortreſſes of *Hunning*, and of *Crenſack*, and ſo many other Forts and Bridges which the King has caus'd of late to be built round their Countrey.

It is that way do the *Lewis d'Ors* tend, which the *French* Ambaſſador does ſo freely ſcatter about in the *Cantons*, and ſo many fair promiſes, and *French* Compliments, with which the Lords are fed, to rock them aſleep; but in the mean time, I humbly deſire that thoſe

Gentlemen

Gentlemen would make a ſerious Reflection on the ill Treatment and Contempt lately put on their Ambaſſadors, and by that they ſhall judge, whether they have any great cauſe to reckon on, and to truſt to the Friendſhip and Promiſes of that King; and let them not flatter themſelves, if the King could have made them ſubmit to the *French* Yoak, long ſince had he done that buſineſs, becauſe he well knows the need he has of them, that the *Cantons* can ſupply him with a great number of good Souldiers, and that he can build and reckon on their Alliance. I know that in *Switzerland*, as well as elſewhere, there are Mercenary Spirits, that would willingly Sacrifice their Country to their proper Intereſts; who promiſe much to *France*, without conſidering well what they do; and if the King had enter'd into *Germany* as he had purpos'd to do, as I have before mention'd,

mention'd, the *Cantons* had had great cauſe to fear, that divers Towns whoſe Magiſtrates had been brib'd, had follow'd the fatal Example of *Strasbourg*. To this purpoſe the King has always endeavour'd to divide them in their hearts, as well as in their Religion.

But ſome will ſay, that Things have not happen'd ſo, and that they are ſtill in a good Condition. I grant that, and I anſwer that the paſs'd danger ought to render us wiſe for the future; the Swallows know their times, why ſhould Men neglect theirs? Wherefore above all, the *Switzers* ought not to let ſlip ſo fair an Occaſion, by which they may ſet themſelves at reſt for ever. I Conjure them to it, by that which they hold moſt dear in the World, their Liberty, Religion, their Children, and their own Preſervation; let them remember they are born free, that

that they depend but on God alone, and on their Valour, and that they ought to maintain themſelves in thoſe fair Priviledges, which their Anceſtors have acquir'd to them by their Swords, and their blood; being arriv'd at the moment in which they may preſerve them; they ought not to fall aſleep at the ſound of the *French* Gold, it is not with this as with the Tide, which returns every day; and it may be that *England* ſhall never again be Govern'd by a King repleniſh'd with ſuch good Sentiments, and that ſhall be ſo well fix'd to the General Intereſts of all Chriſtendom, as is that Prince who Reigns there at this preſent. It is a good fortune, which muſt be taken hold of by the foretop, for fear the flyes away. It is not to be doubted, but that at this very preſent, the *French* Ambaſſador does indefatigably Labour with the *Cantons*, and that he of-

fers

fers much more than his Master designs to perform: and he fails not to tender also the Arrears due to them, provided the *Cantons* will permit the raising of new Forces, or only accept of a Neutrality. As if the King did offer them any thing more than their own, which he ought to have pay'd them long since. I very well know that divers Persons, whose eyes this Reimbursement causes to be open, would willingly grant what the King requires of them, in the belief that they might observe a Neutrality with that; just as if the Emperor had granted it, and at the same time permit Forces should be given to his Enemy; which would be two things very incompatible, and which no Monarch would ever endure, if he were in any Condition to prevent it. Wherefore I once more repeat, that the *Cantons* ought to make serious Reflections on the present

preſent State of *France* in particular, and on that of *Europe* in general; and rouſe up from that dullneſs and Mercenary humour in which they are kept, in the fear the *French* King has, that the *Switzers* ſhould awaken on the ſudden, and open their eyes to their true Intereſt. It lyes at preſent but on a ſtrong and generous Reſolution, to get out of all dangers, prevent ever relapſing into them again, and ſet themſelves in a Condition to depend on none but themſelves. To this purpoſe, they ought to joyn themſelves to the Empire; and then require from the King that he ſhould demoliſh thoſe Fortreſſes which he has caus'd to be built, contrary to former Treaties, and in caſe of a refuſal, by an authentick and general Decree, recall their Forces, and with thoſe very Troops that are ſo well Diſciplin'd, and thoſe they have already, go themſelves and execute

that

that which *France* refuſes them, and pull down thoſe ſtone Tables which he has ſet up. Beſides, let the Lords of that Republick conſider that the more Souldiers they lend to *France*, the more Men they loſe; whoſe hearts are inſenſibly alienated from their own Country, by Death, by Offices, by Penſions, by Mariages, and ſome by the Change of Religion; and theſe laſt are young Vipers, which will one day gnaw their own Mothers bowels.

I know that the *Switzers* with divers others, have ſome years ſince fear'd the Forces which *France* has (to make it ſelf dreaded) allways kept in readineſs, after Peace and after the Truce alſo; which Forces made it to ſpeak with Confidence, and required nothing but with threatnings; being the only Prince in *Europe* that did ſee himſelf in a Condition to Undertake, and to Act, before others were in

a Condition to Defend themſelves, which made him to be fear'd by his Neighbours, and procur'd him Alliances, but particularly that of King *James*, with which he thought himſelf ſufficiently ſtrong to overcome all *Europe*, beginning as I have already ſaid, by the United Provinces.

I doubt not but all theſe Conſiderations might have a great influence over the *Cantons*, and oblige the *Switzers* to grant to *France* that which perhaps they had not done at any other time, but now the ſtorm is blown over, the Cauſe of that Pride with which the King did threaten, being vaniſh'd into ſmoak, the fear ought to ceaſe alſo, and there ought not to remain any conſideration capable to retain the *Switzers* under the Rod of *Lewis* the XIV*th*. Let them return to their priſtine Liberty, and to their right Intereſt. Let thoſe Gentlemen know, that

Kings

Kings are Great no longer than they are happy, and that they are fear'd no longer than their good fortune lasts, I therefore maintain, that that Imperiousness (with which *France* was us'd to draw advantages from the *Cantons*) is at an end, now that it finds it self over-whelm'd from all sides, that all its Alliances on which it founded all its new Usurpations, are vanish'd, and that at this present he has almost as many Enemies, as there are Princes in *Europe*. If they have not yet all declar'd, they will not stay long, they only wait to see the Dance begin, to joyn themselves with the Allies, as we have lately seen the Republick of *Liege*, which has scorn'd its threatnings, and embrac'd that Party which it apprehended to be the most advantageous, and the most necessary for its State. Which sufficiently shews the small regard that it had at present for the *French* King,

King, who is no longer in a Condition of doing any great Damage in an open War, since *England* has turn'd the Muzzle of her Cannons against him, and that the Prince on whose Alliance he so strongly built his hopes, is no longer in a Condition to do any good or hurt to *Europe*; for in lieu of succouring his Allie, he himself stands in need of him; he drains *France*, the Calf in time will kill the Cow, with drawing her too hard; it is a new Charge to *Lewis* the XIV. and that Unfortunate Prince sees himself on the brink of a Precipice, which by a special Grace from Heaven he may yet avoid, by retiring into some Convent.

The Laudable *Cantons* ought to make other Reflections, and have other Considerations at present, than they formerly had; they should too lift up their Eyes towards *England*, and behold His

Britannick

Britanick Majesty *William* the IIId
s their Friend and Allie, profes-
ing the same Religion, and who,
uring His Reign, will make it a
oint of Generosity, and of Ho-
our, to Succour them against all
he Assaults of the *French* King. If
hey declare themselves, both
hrough the Tye of Communion,
nd that of Esteem, which that
reat Prince has for them, even
is great and generous Designs
ught to serve to make them re-
rn to their ancient Rights and
iberties, cause their aincent Limits
be made good again for greater
curity; but then they ought not
remain quiet all the while, with
eir arms folded, but labour with
their power, and assist to bring
out so great a good, and advan-
nge, which the Heavens offers
em. To that purpose, they
ould Exemplarily punish all those
ercinary Persons, whose hands,
d their Honours have been de-

filed with the *French* Money. Incessantly cause their Forces to return, which are in the *French* Service; in case of disobedience, declare them Rebels, and Confiscate their Means; oblige those Fathers who have Children there, to call them home on great Mulcts, never to admit to any Employ nor Dignity either in Church or State, all such as shall contradict these Orders, and never cease 'till the Fortresses are demolish'd, and *Burgundy*, the *French County*, *Alsace*, and *Lorain* restor'd to their ancient Masters and Soveraigns, that they may be as so many Bulwarks to the *Cantons*: all which they can easily do in this Conjuncture, which at this present so favourably offers it self, and which they ought not to let slip, seeing there is at this present, between the Protestant and the Catholick *Cantons* so good a Harmony, and firm Union, that the Pope

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is wholly inclin'd to cauſe thoſe of his Party to keep it ſtrictlyas a neceſſary good for the quiet of *Chriſtendom*, and the ſafety of *Europe*, as well as to abate the Pride of *France*: All this will happen, in Declaring for the Emperor and Empire.

I come now to *Spain*, formerly their Soveraigns Govern'd from within their Cloſets, a good part of the World, but ſince *Philip* the II*d* its great Power has began to decay; and that of the Kings of *France* to increaſe, at the ſame time that that of the Catholick Kings decreaſed. I ſhall not ſeek after the Cauſes of it, becauſe that is beſide my Subject; I ſhall only ſay by the by, that the Liberty of Conſcience in *France* has much contributed to its Elevation; and that contrary-wiſe, the privation of it in *Spain*, has caus'd there great Evils, and the loſs of Trade, which is the Soul of States and Kingdoms.

The Marriages which the Kings of *Spain* have Contracted with *France*, have been ſo many Levens of Diſcord, and of War, which have always prov'd very hurtful to *Spain*; and not to go back any further than to the late Queen, who was a *French* Woman as much by inclination, as ſhe was by Birth, who by the ſubtle and dextrous Counſel of the King her Uncle's Ambaſſadors, had always ſome new buſineſs to propoſe to the King her Husband, who moſt tenderly lov'd her. By thoſe means, that Princeſs had acquir'd a great aſcendent over the King's mind, ſometimes prejudicial to the good of his Kingdom; for whoſe proſperity ſhe had not all the Conſideration ſhe ought to have had; for having no Children to Succeed to it, and ſtill in fears, that remaining Barren, after ſome conſiderable time ſhe might be Divorc'd, according to the Laws and Statutes of that Kingdom. All

All the ſtudy of the ſaid Queen was (but moſt particularly a little before her death) to labour hard for the advantage of *France*; and at the laſt, her greateſt buſineſs was, to intercede with the King for that Money which was come to *Cadiz*, on the *French* Account, in the laſt Fleet that was come from the *Indies*. And we have ſeen that contrary to the right Policy, and the true Intereſt of *Spain*, the Queen ſucceeded in it, for that Money ought to have been ſequeſtred under the King's Seal, 'till the Council had ſeen what Courſe the Affairs of *Europe* had taken in theſe preſent Conjunctures. *Spain* had no want of pretences, it had juſt cauſe to have kept back, without blame, thoſe 14 Millions, which of truth were Counterbands, ſeeing that no ſtrangers have the liberty to negotiate in the *Spaniſh Indies*, under pain of Confiſcation, 'till his Catholick

Majesty had seen what satisfaction he should receive from *France*, on all his other Demands and Pretensions; and in case he receiv'd none, he then might have been his own Pay-Master, as it is frequently practis'd, even amongst private Persons; but what I say here, is, *after Death the Physician*, seeing the Birds are flown, there is no remedy for this time, but for the future, the Persons concern'd, will consider better.

Another of the late Queens application, was to bring the Catholick King to accept of a Neutrality which *France* offer'd him; that joyn'd to the recovering of the Money we lastly mention'd, was the only business of the Ambassador *Rebenac*: But while they were thus acting against the Interests of *Spain*, God has taken that Queen away in the prime of her Age, before she could render that last piece of service to her Uncle the

French

French King, which was so necessary to him at this present. How can it be help'd? I confess that it is a very great loss for *France*, but it must comfort it self, as *Spain* has done, for parting with the 14 Millions. *France*, ever slye and cunning, made use of a specious pretence to oblige the King of *Spain* to accept of the Neutrality, endeavouring to perswade him, that by that means he should become a Mediator betwixt *France* and the Empire, as if the Most Christian King did not know the strict Union there is betwixt those two Monarchs, which make but one House, and Family. Thus their interest being but one, and that of the Emperor being the same with that of the King of *Spain*, which is well known to his Christian Majesty; let any judge, whether *France* being certain of that Truth (which is not to be doubted) had a desire to

referr her Concerns into the hands of the Catholick King, except she were at the very last gasp, not knowing what Saint to Pray to. But the most probable, and the most receiv'd Opinion is, that the *French* King makes his last Efforts to diminish the number of its Enemies: and though *Spain* should be so weak, as the *French Partisans* would make us believe it is, and that at most it could but stand on the Defensive part: The *French* must have two Armies on foot, to prevent the *Spaniards* from advancing. The one in *Catalonia*, and the other in *Flanders*, and peradventure a third in *Navarre*, which might take him up at least Fifty Thousand Men, which he might have employ'd elsewhere. If *Spain* had accepted of that Neutrality, and if *Lewis* the Great, mean time had overcame the Empire, what would have become of *Spain* afterwards?

afterwards? after all what assurance has it that *France* would more religiously observe the Neutrality than it has the Peace, and the Truce, and who had been its Caution, that when the *French* King had had an opportunity, he had not fallen on some place of the *Netherlands*, and it may be, on *Navarre*, and *Mentz* all at one time, when the Governours were fallen asleep in the arms of a Neutrality, as in a deep Lethargy, as they did presently after the Peace of *Nimeguen*; in which the Marques of *Grana* was reposing at ease, filling his Purse, by sparing the entertaining of a number of Forces, which were so necessary to him, while he had to do with so dangerous a Neighbour, who no longer remember'd Treaties, than while he Sign'd them, because they were at that time of use to him, he never wanting afterwards Pretences, when he would break them.

A Neutrality in this juncture of time, is very hurtful to *Spain*, and to its Allies; but above all to the Emperor and to the Empire, *Spain* would do, as if when Two Brothers were Attack'd, one ſhould look on his Companion with foulded Armes, while he was diveſted of all, expecting his turn to be next; whereas, if they both defended themſelves at once, they might either overcome their Enemy, or drive him away. What aſſurances has *Spain*, that if the *French* King could overcome the Empire, he would not Attack it next, as he would doubtleſs do? Wherefore, his Catholick Majeſty ought to make a laſt Effort; in this preſent Conjuncture, he ought to conſider that *France* has taken from him *Liſle*, *Valiencienne*, *Cambray*, *St. Omer*, *Erre*, and many other places in the Provinces of *Flanders*, *Namur*, *Hainau*, *Luxembourg*, and in fine, the City of *Luxem-*

Luxembourg, which was as a Bull-work to the reſt of *Flanders* and of *Brabant*, as well as to the other Provinces, while *England* remain'd with folded Arms againſt its own proper Intereſt, having been brib'd to let *France* do what it pleas'd. King *James*, as zealous a Catholick as he was, did conſent that *Lewis* the XIV. ſhould ſeize on the remainder of the *Netherlands*, while he ſhould fit himſelf with the *Spaniſh Indies*, as his Ally had promiſed him he ſhould; thus did they, without any ſcruple, diveſt their Catholick Neighbours of their Rights, and ſhar'd them amongſt them, without caſting of Lots. If that Prince had not abandon'd the Throne, that Neutrality might have been very conſiderable; but now the Caſe is alter'd, in quitting of the Crown, he has Diſarm'd himſelf, he is now but like a Waſp without a Sting, which buzzes about, but cannot ſting,

ſting. *Spain* has loſt in him a conceal'd Enemy, and a falſe Ally, who ſold to *France* that which belong'd not to him, and that conſented to the ſeizing on Goods wherein he had no ſhare; but God, who laughs at the deſign of Men, would not permit that thoſe of *James* the II. ſhould come to perfection. Providence, for the ſafety of *Europe*, has beſtow'd his place to another Prince, and has conducted, as 'twere by the hand, *William* the III. to the Throne; he, according to all appearance, is to be the Inſtrument through which God will give reſt to Chriſtendom. Thus *Spain*, in lieu of an Enemy which it had in *James* the II. late King of *England*, recovers in his Succeſſor a good Friend and Ally, faithful to his Word, and who being join'd to his Allies, may all together labour effectually to eſtabliſh the King of *Spain* in his ancient Rights and Dominions,

nions, and cauſe *France* to Reſtore what it had Uſurped from it.

This Foundation being as firm as it is certain, *Spain* ought to join with thoſe who labour for its reſt and quiet, by that of all *Europe*, to put in a readineſs all its Forces, in *Catalonia*, *Navarre*, and above all in the *Netherlands*, where the People muſt copiouſly bleed their Purſes, towards the Entertainment of an Army, capable to defend it ſelf againſt the *French* Aſſaults; let them conſider the barbarouſneſs and inhumanity with which they have Treated thoſe Towns that have ſubmitted to them, under good Capitulations, and ſuch Conditions as had been made by the Dauphin himſelf; let them make Reflections on the cruelty with which the *French* King has treated his own Subjects, againſt the promis'd Faith, and if after that, the humour takes them to ſubmit to the

French

French Yoke, it may then be ſaid of them, as it is ſaid of certain People, that they are born to ſlavery.

Let *Spain* further conſider, the great pretenſions the Dauphin thinks to have on the *Netherlands*, on a material Right, notwithſtanding all the Oaths and Renunciations which the King his Father made of them at the *Pirenean* Peace, and at the time of his Marriage with the *Infanta*, on the Iſle of the *Pheſants*, at the foot of the Altar, communicating at the greateſt and ſublimeſt Miſtery that is in the Catholick Church, which he has afterwards ſlighted; and if he defers taking Poſſeſſion of what he pretends to, it is not that he renounces it, time deprives him of none of his Rights, it is only for want of an opportunity which has not yet been favourable enough to him, and that his Neighbours, the States of the United Provinces,

Provinces, are a ſtumbling block to him, and a perpetual Obſtacle, which he could never ſo well mannage as he did *James* the II. becauſe thoſe Lords know better their Intereſt, than that poor Prince ever did. We know that *Flanders* has always been a bone to pick for the *French* Kings, and ſo long as they will find ſomething to gnaw on, they will not think of going to *Spain*; but if they had once made an end of that bit, and well digeſted it, if that which employs them on that ſide was over, what would hinder them from pouring all their Forces into *Catalonia* and *Navarr*, and from entring with a powerful Army into *Spain*, and even March to *Madrid*? wherefore, the *Spaniſh* Intereſt is, to ſtrongly unite it ſelf at this preſent with the Empire, with *England*, and with the United Provinces, to ſolicite them, not to lay down their Arms, till they

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have recover'd *Burgundy*, the *French* County, all the Uſurped Cities in *Flanders*, *Hainau*, *Namur*, and *Luxembourg*; without which, it will in ſucceſs of time, relapſe again into the ſame Straits as it hath been in the Reigns of *Charles* the II. and *James* the II. of *Great Britain*; if once for all, it delivers not it ſelf at this preſent from that danger, whence it ſeems already to revive and recover, by the ſudden change of Affairs in *England*. Mean time, let the *Spaniſh* Council be wary not to be deceiv'd by the *French* Illuſions, who promiſes all when troubled, and ſtands in need of help, who ruines it ſelf with Promiſes, but reſtores it ſelf again with performing none of them, more abounding in Crafts than in Integrity; the danger paſs'd, a Fig for the Saint; let the ſame Council hold for certain, that when ever the *French* King has any regard

gard for *Spain*, it is a ſign he is at the laſt gaſp, and that he knows not whither elſe to go: If that Council can be fully perſwaded of this Truth, it will not fail to adviſe his Catholick Majeſty, to make all his Efforts, and to ſend all the Money he can poſſible to the Governour of the *Netherlands*, to put themſelves in a condition to ſuſtain the firſt fury of the *French*, after which there is nothing more to fear, for the Allies will give it ſo much Diverſion, even in *France* it ſelf, that its King will no longer think of going to attack others, for ſo ſoon as the *Germans* and the *Hollanders* ſhall have clear'd the Countries of *Colen*, *Juliers*, and *Treves*, the Governour of the *Netherlands* ſhall not want Men, as he has already experienc'd by that Succour which has been ſent him: But the Marquiſs of *Guaſtanaga* ought not to grow ſupine upon this,

he

he ought to put himſelf in a condition to help himſelf, he may by that acquire a great deal of Glory, in the condition thoſe Provinces which depend of his Government are in; above all, he ought very well to ſupply the Town of *Namur*, its Neighbour has Courted it long, becauſe it opens to him a fair and large way all along the River *Meuſe*.

I add to what I have ſaid before, concerning the Death of the Queen of *Spain*, that ſeeing ſhe has left no Succeſſor, through her Barrenneſs, to the Crown of *Spain*, ſo neceſſary for the good of the Kingdom, and for the quiet of Chriſtendom, it appear'd as a kind of neceſſity for the one and the other, that the King ſhould forthwith think of entring into a ſecond Marriage with ſome Princeſs of a fruitful Family; I know that policy (to endeavour to recover *Portugal*) would adviſe to look

look on that *Infanta*, but the ſterility of the Queen of *England* her Aunt, has made the Council of *Spain* to fear falling into the ſame accident again; if *France* had had more Princeſſes to Marry that had been worthy of his Catholick Majeſty's Choice, (as *Spain* may thank God it had not) it had not fail'd to propoſe them, to make up a match, in the hopes thereby to have obtain'd a Neutrality, becauſe all thoſe Marriages have always produc'd ſome advantages to *France*. But having nothing to fear that way, *Spain* has been oblig'd to turn towards *Germany*, and to fix in the Family of the Prince *Palatin Nienbourg*, there was ſtill remaining there a beautiful Princeſs, Siſter to the Empreſs, and to the Queen of *Portugal*; though elder than this laſt, ſhe had no mind to go to *Portugal*, by ſome certain foreknowledge ſhe had, ſuch a Marriage would

would have contracted a more ſtrict Allianee betwixt thoſe Powers and *Portugal*; the *German* Ladies are uſually fruitful, that Princeſs comes not from a Houſe, whoſe Intereſt ſhould make them to deſire Barrenneſs, there being therefore nothing to fear on that ſide, there is no queſtion but that the Queen-Mother has us'd all her Power, as well as the Empeperor, to accompliſh it; and that on the contrary, the *French* Emiſſaries have labour'd with all their ſubtleties to prevent it; but their ill fortune has been ſuch, that their Credit has been very inconſiderable in thoſe Courts; they are like thoſe petty Saints, who no longer work Miracles, and whoſe Feaſts are over; their falſehood is but too well known already all over *Europe*, wherefore now they begin to take their March into tke new World, to the Kingdoms of *China* and of *Siam*, where

where thoſe good People believe that all Perſons are as honeſt as themſelves, ſo that it will not be difficult for the *French* to impoſe upon them; but as to *Europe*, we are now in a time that no Prince will have any Alliance with *France*, much leſs with any of its Princeſſes as Wives, ſeeing there is general complaint of them, for having caus'd Diſorders in all the States they came to.

The United Provinces are highly concern'd to keep low the *French* King, to take from him all deſires of moleſting them, nor to go ſo far towards them, as the Conqueſt of the *Netherlands* of *Spain*. It was always the aim of *Lewis* the Great, according to the advice of Mounſieur *de Sulli*, formerly Ambaſſador of *France* into *England*, in the time of *Henry* the IV. who gave him to obſerve, that the conjunction of the United Provinces with *France*, was the only

only means to reſtore it to its ancient Grandeur, and to render it Superior to all the reſt of Chriſtendom. Formerly the *French* Kings had their folly fix'd on *Italy*, believing, in imitation of the ancient *Romans*, that it was the Gate they were to paſs through to attain to the Univerſal Monarchy, but having found that way too *Thorny*, and that Country having frequently been the Church-yard of the *French*, they have grown weary of it, and have turn'd themſelves towards the Low-Countries, where hitherto *Lewis* the XIV. has ſucceeded better, and he had found out a means to continue there his Progreſs, if the Heavens had not prevented it, by the change in *England*. I know that the United Provinces had had nothing to fear, if the *Netherlands* of *Spain* had been in a condition to maintain themſelves with their own ſtrength, or if the late Kings

of

of *England* had had the ſame Sentiments which Queen *Elizabeth* had, and if *Charles* and *James* the Seconds had ſaid to Monſieur *Barillon*, that which that Queen ſaid to Monſieur of *Sulli*, *That neither* France *nor* England, *nor any other Prince, had any thing to pretend to the* Netherlands, *that ſhe ſhould not ſuffer that the King his Maſter ſhould have any thoughts that way.* Perhaps the *Lewis D'Ors* were not currant in thoſe Days in that Great Princeſſes Court, as they have ſince been, and that that Princeſs did better underſtand her own true Intereſt, than divers Kings who have ſucceeded her have done. But thanks to Heaven, thoſe Kings are paſs'd, and God has at this preſent ſeated on the Throne a King who underſtands very well his Intereſt, and that of the Nation, much better than did his Predeceſſor, and who following the Traces of that Great Princeſs)

was

was no ſooner got to the Government, but he ſent back Monſieur *Barillon*, to tell his Maſter, that he had nothing to do in the *Netherlands*, and that he would prevent him from any further Uſurpation in thoſe parts. The Elevation of that Great Prince on the Throne of *England*, is a fatal Blow to the greatneſs of *Lewis* the XIV. (we muſt have ſo much Charity as to confeſs it) but at the ſame time it produces the Quiet and Repoſe of all *Europe*; it is a Bit clapp'd in the *French* Kings Mouth, which retains him from a running ſo far as to the United Provinces, and that ſhelters them from all his Inſultations, and from all his Threatnings, and furniſhes them at the ſame time with Means to reſiſt him vigorouſly, and to clip his Wings ſo ſhort, that he may not fly any more beyond his juſt bounds; it is a bitter Pill which he is forc'd to ſwallow, and which he will

will make him to disgorge, and to re-establish those bounds which he had remov'd during his Neighbours weaknesses, in a profound and universal Peace.

The United Provinces, as well as divers other States, find themselves deliver'd now from that danger that threatned them, and it is now their turn to speak aloud, finding themselves assisted by so powerful an Allie as *England*; they may demand the Restitution of all the Places of the *Spanish Netherlands*, which have been taken from them since the Peace of the *Pireneans*, because those places serve to preserve them, and as bars that puts a large *Territory* betwixt them, and so dangerous a Prince; besides that, the damage they have sustain'd in their Trade is very considerable, and gives them cause of great pretensions. *France* has supplanted and deceiv'd them in divers occasions, and it has endea-

vour'd to lull them asleep, especially in the last place, by the *Count* d'*Avaux* its Ambassador; through vain promises (which Father *Limojou* the *French* King's Almoner, call'd *Illusory*) and in which there was no sincerity nor good Faith, as we have seen in all his Proceedings after the Peace of *Nimeguen*, and that it has been but a continual Usurpation. That this King might the longer and with more safety enjoy those Places that he had Usurped, a Truce was patch'd up for Twenty Years, during a full Peace, which he likewise broke in few Years after. After he had Fortified those Conquer'd Places, made his Alliance with *James* the II. and destroy'd (by an unheard of Cruelty which is natural to him) the Protestants in his own Kingdom, as he assures by his Declaration of the revocation of the Edict of *Nants*, that he had made that Truce but in

order

order to deſtroy them, notwithſtanding all the Proteſtations to the contrary, which the Count *d'Avaux* had made to obtain it; and to deceive with more eaſe, in the opinion, that after he had made an end with thoſe Proteſtants, whom he accus'd of having *Dutch* Hearts, and Intelligences with them, 'twas to that end that the ſeiſure tended, which was made of all the Books and Papers belonging to their Conſiſtories, throughout the whole Kingdom, to know the Sums they had ſent into *Holland* during the War; and ſeconded by the King of *England* (then Reigning) he ſhould over-run the United Provinces, and (leave for a time thoſe of the *Spaniards*) conſidering them always the only ones that could croſs his Deſigns, and hinder him from making his great Conqueſts over *Europe*. But now Fortune has turn'd her back to him, and by

the event, we find that he has not caſt up right, and that his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* had not reckon'd on the Elevation of the Prince of *Orange* to the Crown of *England*, by that fall of his Ally; who has broken all his Meaſures, and deſtroy'd his Alliances, open'd a way to the States to attack him in his own Hold, and to reduce him to Guard his own Kingdom, no longer to think, but to defend himſelf; it is no longer now the time of the Peace of *Nimeguen*, which was made up on its conſideration, but through the Treachery of *France*, as the baſeneſs with which it has obſerv'd it, as well as the Treatiſes of Trade, ſhew us ſufficiently; and that the King had quite another aim than the States-General had propos'd to themſelves at the concluſion of that Peace, and afterwards of the Truce. Seeing that the King has violated all Trading, and declar'd

War

War to the United Provinces, on the frivolous pretence, and on the account of a ſorry Prieſt, the Cardinal of *Furſtemburg*, a Rebel to his Lawful Soveraign the Emperor, and to his Superior the Pope; who during his whole Life, in lieu of adhering to the Service of the Church, to which he had deſign'd himſelf, has made it his buſineſs to diſturb Chriſtendom, and to give occaſion to ſpill blood in *Europe*, and notwithſtanding all that, the *French* King has prefer'd the Intereſt and Friendſhip of that Man, odious to God and Men, to that of their high and mighty Powers, and to their Alliances, which he had ſought after with ſo much earneſtneſs and proteſtations, by the Peace in 1678. Thus *France* having firſt broke, the States ought to make uſe of the means which God puts in their hands, by the aſſiſtance of the revolution of *England*, which has

not only produc'd them a ſtrict Alliance and ſincere Union, but a conſiderable Aſſiſtance alſo, that by that Union and that mutual Aſſiſtance, they may oblige the *French* King to repent of his unjuſt Proceedings, of all thoſe barbarous Actions and Oppreſſions which he has committed in *Europe*, to bring him back to Reaſon and Juſtice, and to put him in a condition to make no Innovations for the future, ſo long as that happy time ſhall laſt for thoſe Two Nations; they both ought therefore to make a laſt Effort to maintain themſelves in that precious liberty, which they at preſent enjoy, by a ſpecial favour of Heaven, that is that ineſtimable Gem which *France* has endeavour'd to Raviſh from thoſe happy Provinces; but God having deliver'd them from all the Threatnings of *Lewis* the Great, and from the deſign he had projected

to

to entirely deſtroy them, he muſt be frighted in his turn, and his Court muſt be fill'd with ſuch a terrour as he never has had ſince his coming to the Crown, which may ſurpaſs that which he had at the Baricado of *Paris*, ſince he has no longer in his Kingdom thoſe that delivered him from it, and who he has ſince ſo ill rewarded.

There needs but a deſcent on his Coaſts to give it him in good earneſt, and that is therefore what he apprehends the moſt, and that unhinges him before hand, finding the heart of his Kingdom tainted, and the Enemy at home, who waits but for an opportunity to declare. It is not a *Sampſon* who is no longer tied with ſuch new Cords as never were ſtrong enough to retain him, and to ſtop him; but a *Sampſon* whoſe Locks are cut, and whoſe Eyes are put out, who turns and winds on all ſides, to find out ſome body to lead him

out of the Precipice wherein he finds himſelf; he has given the hand of Aſſociation to the Grand *Seignior*, he will ſoon find a pretence for it, it is doubtleſs, he'll ſay in his *Manifeſt*, to endeavour to Convert him to the Catholick Faith, for that is the wet ſheet with which he covers himſelf at preſent againſt the ſtorm which is going to fall on his head, which grows giddy ſo ſoon as he thinks on that deſcent, five hundred leagues of Coaſt confound him, not knowing where his Enemies will Land; there needs but ſome falſe allarm, and at the ſame time a real deſcent, to ſet all thoſe Troops he has along the Coaſts in diſorder. Joyn to that the attack at the ſame time of his Enemies by Land, he muſt undoubtedly bow under thoſe preſſures, and much more yet, if ever the Allies are ſo happy as to enter into the heart of his Kingdom, then he may pack up

his

his tools, and go ſeek in *Poland* that which King *James* has found with him; for to follow him to *Rome*, he would not be better welcome there than the Marqueſs *Lavardin*. 'Tis his own Concern, let him look to it betimes, that King knows that it is impoſſible for him to prevent a deſcent, let him keep never ſo good a Guard by Land, and though he be never ſo ſtrong at Sea, he has too much of ſhore to keep, wherefore he has order'd his Generals to burn his own Country ten Miles round, when ever the *Engliſh* ſet footing on it, and to his Fleet to retire into the Mediterranian, where he pretends to be the Lord of the Sea.

But 'tis likely that his Reign will be but ſhort there, for the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* having ſufficiency of Ships, it will be eaſie for them to drive it into the Port of *Tholon*, where yet it will not be abſolutely ſecure, thirty good Veſſels will

make them flye to it, having no longer any place of retreat in *Spain*, and the *Italians* not being able to endure them ſince the buſineſs of *Genoua*. *England*, and *Holland* need not to ſtrain very hard to fit out together 120 Sail of Ships, yet that number will be ſufficient to overcome *France* by Sea, and to ſet that Kingdom into the higheſt Conſternation. In the Year 1673. *De Ruiter* (that great Sea Heroe, whoſe Memory, and Valour ſhall laſt as long as the World) with a much leſs number of Forces did beat the *French* and *Engliſh* joyn'd together againſt that State; but now that the *Engliſh* Fleet ſhall be joyn'd to that of the United Provinces, *France* will be extreamly put to it, and Monſieur of *Segnelai* will have as much need of good Counſel as of Money; but ſay the *French*, if we can do nothing in *Europe*, we will preſerve our ſelves for *America*; where

where they think they will do much in ruining ſome Plantations of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* that have ſettled themſelves there, during the time that the Cities and Provinces of *France* will be ruining; mean time that fear that he ſhall cauſe to the Savages, will not Cure him of his.

The good diſpoſition in which all *Europe* is, and the Revolution of *England*, ought highly to encourage the States of the United Provinces, now that they find themſelves ſupported by all Chriſtian Princes, who have with their High and Mightineſſes but one and the ſame Deſign, which is to pull down the Pride of *France*, and that in deſtroying their Common Enemies, they may find themſelves deliver'd from future danger, by the ſole motion of *England*. It is another advantage to the ſaid Provinces, to find themſelves in good Intelligence with their neareſt

reſt Neighbours, who are at their door, and that the Arch-Biſhops, and Biſhops of *Colen*, *Munſter*, and *Liege*, are all Unanimouſly bent to embrace their Intereſt, and that *France* can no longer do in regard to thoſe Prelates, that which ſhe did in the year 1672. But on the contrary, they joyn now with the good party, to oppoſe themſelves, as do their Allies, to the *French* King's Inſultations, who endeavours to make us believe that he has ſtill very great Ties with *Denmark*, ſeeing that in his Declaration of the 12*th* of laſt *March*, he grants to all thoſe Refuged Perſons that have left his Kingdom, half of thoſe Revenues they left there behind them, yet with that Proviſo, that the Officers ſhall go and ſerve in the Troops of the King of *Denmark*. But becauſe that Kingdom cannot do well without a Trade with *Holland*, it ſeems that it would be a good piece of

Policy

Policy to make him expound himself, for it would be a breach which his *Danish* Majesty would make to the Alliances, and he would be failing in his Faith in the Treaties, to consent that Officers should be drawn out of the Troops of his Allies; besides it seems as if the Affairs of *Europe* could not permit at this time any Neutrality to any Prince under what pretence soever: that being granted, *Denmark* ought to make his Choice, and in his Choice, to consider well the advantage he draws from the United Provinces, the Trade and Profit that results from it to his Subjects, and the advantage that the King's Treasure receives by the Entries and Exportations, (and let them take care not to fall again in the same Consternation, in which they were the last year, for scarce would the Affairs settle again a second time) on the contrary, he can draw no Succour from *France*.

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in the preſent Condition it is, and though it promiſes to keep it in the poſſeſſion of *Holſtein*, that can be but a Chymerical Promiſe, ſeeing *Lewis* the XIV*th* can no longer preſerve his own Provinces, nor keep his Cities, part of which he undermines, through a foreſight he has, to be oblig'd to abandon them at the approach of ſo many Enemies. Thus ought *Denmark* Inviolably to joyn it ſelf to that which is ſollid, which is Uniting with the United Provinces, have never any thing to unravel which may break the Alliance, nor give occaſion to come to a Rupture, and follow their Intereſt, as the Shadow follows the Body, and generouſly contemn ſome pitiful Penſion, ill pay'd at the beſt, which *France* offers; it is a broken Reed which will hurt his hand, and a *Will' oth' Wiſp*, which leads to a Precipice. Let his *Daniſh* Majeſty but repreſent to himſelf the advantage

of

of being free, and that a King ought to depend but of God, and of his own Sword: it is good being in a Condition of making Choice, and of following ones true Intereſt, without being tied by Penſions, which are but gilded Shackles, that are not the lighter for it. *Sweed*, which the King of *Denmark* has continually at his heels, and who has no Cauſe, no more than many others, of praiſing *Lewis* the XIV*th*, nor to have any Conſideration for thoſe Powers that ſhall Allie themſelves with that Monarch, who detains from him the Dutchy of *Deux-Pont*, and conſiderable Sums of Arrears due to him, which he would never pay in ſpight, becauſe his *Sweediſh* Majeſty would not continue with him the Alliances which had been Contracted. The ſame will happen to *Denmark*, if they take not care beforehand; But when it once finds it ſelf deceiv'd, then will it have recourſe

recourſe to the States of the United Provinces, and to the Emperor, but perhaps a little too late; mean time, it cannot be thought that the Emperor, and the Princes of the Empire will look with a quiet temper on the Alliances of the King of *Denmark* with their commou Enemies, nor even that he ſhould remain Neuter, for ſtill that is the way to ſerve him indirectly, and to give the People the means to carry into *France* all the Proviſion that it will ſtand in want of, their Merchants growing Rich by the Spoil of thoſe that Fight. I would gladly ſee how the King of *Denmark* would defend himſelf, when his Allie *Lewis* the XIV*th* ſhall ask him for Powder, and Salt-peter for his Money, which is that he has moſt need of at preſent. Mean time it is eaſie to judge that that would be a great prejudice to the Enemies of *France*, and that it would deprive them from

from a great advantage, which it is likely they might obtain by their Enemies want of Ammunitions; wherefore in such a favourable juncture, the Allies will not endure any thing to their prejudice, nor that can impead their Enterprizes. It is much better for *Denmark*, immediately to embrace that party, as being its true Intereſt, than to deferr doing so, 'till *France* has had a blow.

The Moſt Chriſtian King reckons much on the King of *Poland* his Alhie, there is betwixt them a very great Commerce of Money, and of Letters, that is no News, every body knows it, though one ſhould not make it ones buſineſs to prye into it; thoſe Meſſengers which ſo frequently paſs to and fro ſhews it ſufficiently, and no body is ignorant that the *French* Intereſt is entirely predominant in that Court, That King Employs for the moſt part *French* Men for his

his Miniſters in the Foreign Courts. The Queen is ſtill *French* in her inclinations and heart, as well as by Birth; (that is a quality which all the Princeſſes of *France* carry along with them, when they are Married out of the Kingdom) they meddle with Affairs; and that which ſhe underſtands not well how to mannage, ſhe is inform'd in by Monſieur the Marqueſs of *Bethune* her Brother. The Grand *Seignior* has been infinitely oblig'd to him during the late Campaigns; and though that War would not produce any great advantage to the King of *Poland*, yet he is for no Truce, he has his particular Reaſons, which he is not oblig'd to tell: If that Prince after the deliverance of *Vienna* had gone forwards with his Victories, long ſince had the important Fortreſs of *Caminieck* been in his hands. *France* flatters him with words that are but wind, aſſuring him that

that it shall be put into his hands by agreement, but who knows whether it will in a little time be in a Condition of keeping that promise. It is an unhappiness for *Christendom*, that *Lewis* the XIV*th* has found so much Credit in that Court, and that the *French* Coin is so well known in those parts. It were well for Prince *Jacob*, if the King his Father did cleave more closely to the Emperor, than he has done since *Vienna*, and that preferring the General interest of *Christendom* to that of *France*, he should give his helping hand towards a Truce, to prevent by that means *Europe* from falling into a greater Mischief than it is lately got out of. But let us turn our selves towards its Deliverer.

Though the *English* are a Nation which is naturally War-like, Undaunted, and whose Courage frequently runs even to rashness, they loving that Liberty in which they

they are Born: yet it may be ſaid, that *England*, during the Reign of its two laſt Kings, has Contributed to the downfal of *Europe* into Slavery, when it could have prevented it with one word, through a deceitful hope, that it could ſave it ſelf from ruine, either by the Situation of the Country, and by its Forces, or by the Illuſory promiſes of *France*. All the Princes of *Europe* have always priz'd very highly the Alliance with *England*, even in the time of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth, (as we have ſeen before) thoſe Kings have held the Ballance in *Europe*, ſo long as they have not ſwerv'd from their true Intereſts, and that they have not ſold their freedom to *France*. *Henry* the VIIIth did compare *Spain* and *France* to the two boles of a pair of Scales, that that ſide weigh'd it down on which he lean'd. He ſpoke juſtly, for the Monarchs of that Kingdom being well

well united with their Parliaments, may ſtile themſelves the Arbitrators of *Chriſtendom*: It is not without reaſon then that *France* has flatter'd them, during the two Reigns that have preceded this, and *Lewis* the XIV*th* thought himſelf at the top of all his Deſigns, when he did ſee *James* the II*d* on the Throne, making open profeſſion of the Roman-Catholick Religion, perhaps with a little more paſſion than became a King; but that was the weak ſide by which the *French* King would catch him, and detain him in his Bonds; for that Prince, ever ſubtle and crafty, did hit him on that ſide on which he was moſt ſenſible, to the prejudice of his Honour, and againſt the inclination of the Nation, and the Parliaments expectations. Mean time *Lewis* the XIV*th* had ſo well manag'd his Allie, that it may be ſaid, he already Triumph'd over him; and that through all his

Managements,

Managements, Intreagues, and *Lewis D'Ors*, he was become Maſter of King *James* his Fortune, by the ſubtlety of his Miniſters, who lull'd him aſleep on ſpecious Offers of Sixty Millions, and of 60000 Men, to ſupport him againſt his Enemies, and even againſt his own People, if they would have reſiſted, and ſet themſelves free; *France* little caring for the evil conſequences that this Commerce could not but produce, ſo it did its own Buſineſs, and render'd that Prince odious to his Allies, and to his Neighbours, as well as to his own Subjects, who began to feel the ſmart of a pernicious Council, either in their Liberties, Laws, or Religion; and ſeeing themſelves preſs'd down by a Tirannical Authority, and Deſpotick Power of an obſeded and gained King, by *France*, and wholly devoted to its Intereſts, the *Engli* have found themſelves conſtrain

to prevent their falling into the ſame Predicament their Neighbours were in, to have recourſe to their Liberator, that in being themſelves deliver'd, they might deliver all *Europe* alſo from that ſlavery in which it was going to fall, and to that purpoſe offer the Throne to the Prince of *Orange*, and to the Princeſs his Spouſe, as the lawful Heirs to the Three Kingdoms; and God having granted the Nations Vows and Petition, he has ſo well conducted that Great Prince's Enterpriſe, that it may be ſaid, he has led him by the Hand, and ſeated him on that Throne that was deſigned for him without any effuſion of Blood. This Miracle we have ſeen, but our Offſprings will ſcarce believe it; it is an happy and more than happy change, ſeeing that it will render a calm and quiet to all Chriſtendom, and that he reſtores to *Europe* its Liberty. It was *William* the

the III. that Providence had d
ſign'd, through the Aſſiſtance of t
States of the United Provinces, to b
the glorious Inſtrument of ſo great
a Work, capable to cauſe once more
the dumb Son of *Croeſus* to ſpeak,
if he were yet living. But in
the place of that Prince, *Europe*,
that was become in a manner
Dumb, through thoſe great Evils
that it ſuffer'd before-hand, has
ſet up the Standard of Liberty
and of Deliverance. Since that
Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* have
been Seated on the Throne, all
Chriſtendom begins, as it were,
to revive again; Catholicks and
Proteſtants, all raiſe up their
Heads againſt their Oppreſſor,
as when a Tree is fallen, every
body runs to take their ſhare of
the Bows. But to accompliſh the
Work, Two Things are requir'd:
Firſt, a good and firm League
amongſt the Chriſtian Princes,
who have under-gone, and who

ſtill

fear to fall under the *French* Kings Uſurpation, ſhould he get off of this preſent danger, ſo that nothing may be able to diſſolve that Union, and that no private Intereſt, nor Elderſhip, ſhould prevail over the general Good, and that he who ſhall ſeparate from that Union, ſo neceſſary to Chriſtendom, ſhould be look'd upon as a Perturbator, and a common Enemy, and ſet in the number of the Turks, and the *French*, to be ſet upon as a Deſerter, and Traitor to the general Good of *Europe*. That Neutrality have no Place in Chriſtendom; *that he who is not for us is againſt us.* Aſſuredly that League being ſo well Cemented, all the offers of *France*, nor the ſatisfaction that it might give to ſome of the Pretenders, not being able to break the Union, it is moſt certain that all will bow to the Allies; that they ſhall enter

ter, Drums beating and Colours flying, into their Enemies Country, where they ought by all means to take up their Winter Quarters the next Season, to prevent *Lewis* the XIV's Forces from entring into the Country of the Allies, as he designs, and to give him at Home so much Business, that he may not go seek for some else where. For if they enter not into *France*, but that the Allies content themselves with taking some Places which he has formerly seiz'd on, with a design to amuse them to get time, as *Mentz*, *Bonn*, *Keiserwaert*, and others, that are about his Kingdom; that would be doing nothing at all, seeing the King has still his end, and that he holds those Places but to busie the Allies during this first Campaign, either to tire them, or to drain them through length of time, or to Alienate some. That is *Lewis* the

the XIV's chief end, and the beſt Advice that he could take in ſuch a preſſing juncture, in which he finds himſelf at preſent. But if that for his good, and for the ill of *Europe*, he can break down the Dike, though the Breach be never ſo ſmall, he will drown all Chriſtendom, and the laſt evil would be worſe than the firſt. To avoid this miſchief, no Prince of the League ought to ſuffer any *French* Emiſſary in his Territories, they ought to be Baniſh'd as Infected Perſons, and not Pardon the very firſt that ſhall be found, not ſparing even the Church Men; thoſe are flying Plagues, who like ſtinking fleſh Flies, infect all places they light on; it is a dangerous Seed, which is to be rooted quite up.

The Allies ought not to be concern'd at the great number of Men there is in *France*, they are young

Vipers that will eat a Paſſage through their Mothers Belly to get at Liberty: Nor the Tenth Part of that great People have cauſe to be contented; and the moſt ſound part waits but for its Deliverance, on what Side ſoever; and it may be ſaid that *Lewis* the XIV. is not better belov'd in his Kingdom than *James* the II. was in his. It is certain, that when the Prince of *Lorrain* ſhall appear before his own Subjects, they will receive him with the ſame Joy that the *Engliſh* have receiv'd the Prince of *Orange*: I ſay the ſame of *Burgundy*, and of the *French* County, and of divers other People, who wait but for the happy Moment of their Liberty.

The Second thing to be done, is a powerful Fleet, which the King of *England* is to keep continually at Sea, that in conjunction with

with that of the States-General he may be Master of the Sea, and not only give an Allarm on the Coasts of *France*, but make a descent also in Two different places, so soon as possible it can be done; then will that Kingdom be in a Combustion, and the King of it will lose the North, not knowing what place first to Succour, as a City that the Fire seizes in all Places; and those that shall Land there may be assur'd to be Seconded by a great number of the Inhabitants, all along that Coast, and from the Neighbouring Provinces. *William* the III. now Reigning, ought to be certain that his Predecessors have not for nothing preserv'd that Title of King of *France*; the Rights of Kings never grow out of Date, they are always Pupils, and at liberty to claim what has wrongfully been taken from them. So long

as *England* ſhall ſubſiſt, the Kings will have a double Right to *France*, which will never be loſt ſo long as *Henry* the V. ſhall have any Succeſſors to the Crown of *England*; he was Son to *Margarite* of *France*, and the Daughter to *Philip le Bell*, whoſe Sons deceas'd without Succeſſors to the Crown of *France*, and that *Henry*, as a further Right, Married the Daughter of *Charles* the VI. Being come to *France*, it was decreed by the States of the Kindom, that he ſhould be their King after the Death of *Charles* the VI. and in that Quality the Queen his Mother in Law, made him Heir of all her Means, and of the Crown of *France*. I am perſwaded, that there would not need any thing near ſo much to *Lewis* the XIV. to frame an irrevocable Pretenſion on *England*, and that the Royal Chamber of *Metz* would very readily

readily confirm it without the leaſt trouble, but there is no ſuch thing; on the contrary, there has happen'd a time, in which all the deceits and ſubtleties of *France* begin very much to unſtitch, and to be thread-bare. *William* the III. has overturn'd the Bankers Tables, which the *French* King's Emiſſaries had ſet up in all places; their falſe Coin is no longer currant; their Money is cry'd down, their *Lewis D'Ors*, which were Worſhipped as the Heathen do their Puppets, are grown odious to honeſt People, at leaſt the occaſion of their Diſtribution; and they are no more capable to corrupt at this time, than is the Copper of *Sweede*.

Thus *France* beginning to be cried down by all Chriſtendom, and to be ſlighted in all the Courts of the Princes of *Europe*, it has chang'd its Game, and endeavours to imitate thoſe an-

cient Curtiſans, who being grown old and wither'd, are caſt off, and abandon'd by every body, who alter the Paſſion once had for them, which obliges them alſo to an alteration, in turning Biggots and Superſtitious, endeavouring to counterfeit *Mary-Magdalen*, thereby to regain that eſteem of the People which they had loſt by their debauched Lives. Thus *Lewis* the XIV. to draw on new Friends and Allies, the better to oppoſe himſelf to the King of *Great Britain*; and perceiving that all his Credit with the Catholick Princes is at an end, that none will any longer confide in him, and that his Maxims are cried down, he has taken in hand other Means, much more ſubtle than the precedent were; he no longer ſpeaks to them of his own Intereſts, but he now Proclaims to them, *That they*

muſt

must come to the Assistance of the Catholick Religion. That it was aimed at, when King *James* his Ally was Attack'd; and that he has no other design of making War, but for the support of that dear Religion, especially by the re-establishment of that Prince on his Throne; that if all the Catholicks would but join with him, or remain Neuter, that he alone will undertake to Re-establish him, and at the same time the Catholick Religion, in *England* and *Scotland*, and after that, beat down Heresie in its very Center. But all this while, *Lewis* the XIV. is far from telling what he conceals under those specious Pretences, which would be, that after he had pull'd down *William* the III. overcome the Protestant Princes, he would do the like to all the Roman Catholicks, one after another, and thus become Master of *Europe*.

It is certain, that the diverſity of Religion has always been as a large and vaſt Abiſs, betwixt the Catholick and the Proteſtant Princes, but the Cruelty and Perfidiouſneſs of the *French*, has fill'd up that Abiſs, and levell'd the way between them, and all difficulties are at preſent laid aſide. Even the *French* King himſelf, unknowingly, has given a help in hand to the Buſineſs, with all his Power; for while he endeavours to perſwade all the World, that he has no other aim than to promote the Catholick Faith, and that he Preaches in all places his Converſions, that he importunes the Pope to join with him for the Defence of the Church, and juſt in the height of ſuch a fair Miſſion, in all appearance, he orders his Troops to enter into the Territories of the Catholick Princes, to Attack thoſe of

of the Prelates of the Church, and even to insult the Pope, though Head of that Religion which he protests he would defend, burning and destroying all over *Germany*, where his Troops but set their Foot, without exception of Religion, nor of Persons, Sacrificing to their Rage the most Sacred Places, their Insolence not sparing so much as the Monasteries of the Virgins, devoted to the Service of God, nor their impiety the Image of our Saviour, and that of the holy Virgin his Mother, which they have Treated with the greatest Indignation and irreverence that any Atheist could have been guilty of, acting in all places like Men that had no Faith, and that acknowledg'd no God; and all this too, as the whole World knows, against the promis'd Faith of Treaties, and Capitulations, which they own

own they have agreed to, but to enter the further, and with more eaſe into Places, and to put in Execution their Wicked and Pernicious Deſigns; the King threatning to Caſhier thoſe Officers that ſhould not execute with all barbarouſneſs, and exactly with the laſt extremity, the Orders of the Court; as if they had been ſent to put an end to the World by Fire, before the appointed time by Divine Providence.

After all this, how can ſo cruel and ſo inhumane a Prince take upon him the Title of *Moſt Chriſtian*, and while that by an over-plus of Crimes he joyns with the *Turks* to exterminate and ruine *Chriſtendom*, aſſuring thoſe *Infidels*, that he has not taken up Arms but to come to their Aſſiſtance, and to procure them the means to recover what they have loſt in *Hungary*, and

and to return before *Vienna*. It is no small trouble to that *Most Christian King* to have miſt his oportunity, during the laſt Siege of *Vienna*, not to have advanc'd with his Army (which was ready at hand) into *Germany*, without expecting as he did the taking of *Vienna*; but he then believing the loſs of it inevitable, he thought he ſhould deferr his March but a few days, and the better conceal his wicked Deſign, and that then the pretence would not only be plauſible, but juſt alſo, to all appearance, becauſe it had been to prevent the *Turks* from entring any further; but at the ſame time to render himſelf Maſter of the reſt of *Germany*, and of all the Empire alſo; which ſhould have been his ſhare towards the defraying of the Wars; ſo he had divided with *Mahomet* the IVth all the Territories,

ritories, both Catholick and Proteſtant, of *Germany*. If after all theſe Contrivances, one may ſtile ones ſelf a Zealot to the Catholick Religion, I referr it to the Judgment of the Pope; let us then ſay rather, that he is a *Wolf in Sheeps Cloathings*, cover'd with a falſe Piety, to devour the Chriſtian Princes one after another; That was Cardinal *Richlieu's* Maxime, *Not to value what he Promiſed, nor his Faith in the obſervation of Treaties, ſo he but ſerv'd the* French *Intereſt*: And doubtleſs it is from thoſe rare Leſſons, that this Zealous *French* King has ſo well improv'd, and which he endeavours to imitate ſo exactly, before thoſe of the Goſpel, which *forbid us to do to others, that which we would not have done to our ſelves.*

But if we look on Buſineſſes nearer

nearer at hand, we ſhall not wonder at the King's preſſing for the Re-eſtabliſhment of *James* the Second, and that he leaves no ſtone unmov'd, to reſeat him on the Throne: We ſhall find at laſt that it is not ſo much Religion as Intereſt that moves him to it, and that the return of that Prince to his Kingdom, is moſt neceſſary for him, much more than the Eſtabliſhment of the Cardinal of *Fuſtemberg*, in the Arch-Biſhoprick of *Colen*. It cannot be believ'd that it is the natural affection which he has for thoſe two Princes that make him act, or the Zeal to Religion, as he publiſhes, but his Ambition, and the Preſervation of his Kingdom. For if Prince *Joſeph Clement*, and the preſent King of *England*, would but embrace the Party of *France*, and Unite themſelves with that Monarch,

narch, he would ſend the Cardinal to *Strasbourg*, and King *James* where he was in *Cromwel's* time, or into ſome corner of the State of *Modena*; and if the Town of *Algier* would now ſend Ships into the Channel, he would not only harbour them with their Prizes in his Ports, but would give them Liberty alſo to build a *Moſque* there, if that Town ſhould require it. I ſee no greater difficulty nor Crime in that, than in lending his Forces to Re-build ſome in *Hungary*, and to pull down the Chriſtian Churches. Theſe are then the fruits of this great Zeal, of which the *French* boaſted in *Rome*, and at *Madrid*. Now let us turn our faces towards Truth. It is not Religion that puſhes the *French* King, but he has the Shepherd at his heels, the Nets are ſpread on all parts

for

ſed him, and he has no proſpect of eſcaping: and in that dread he is, he would embrace the *Alcoran*, if he ſaw it would ſhelter him from the new King of *England's* Reſentments, whom he has reaſon to fear, as the moſt dreadful and moſt powerful Enemy that he has at preſent, or ever had; with whom there is no Compoſition to be made, though *Lewis* the XIV*th* ſhould return four times as much as he has Uſurped from him, when he was yet but Prince of *Orange*. Perceiving then, that by the means of *William* the Third he has all *Europe* on his hands, and that he muſt leave ſome Fleeces behind him, no wonder he extends his hands (though in vain,) towards the one, and the other, to find out a Mediator, to draw him out of that Danger in which he finds himſelf:

ſelf: But he, having taken his Eternal farewel of all Faith and Honeſty, and it having abandon'd him, every body does the ſame, daring no longer to truſt to him, 'till firſt he has been depriv'd of his Savageneſs, of his Ambition, of his Pride, and of his inſatiable deſire of Uſurping the Goods of his Neighbours; and that is what will not happen, 'till he has firſt been humbled by Loſſes, either in his Armies, or of ſome of his Provinces; and that he has been oblig'd to reſtore to every one that which he has ſtoln from them; and that is what may be advantageous, and neceſſary for his poor People, and to all *Europe*. In vain he Flatters himſelf with an accommodation with ſome of the Allies, whom he pretends to divide from the Union in which we ſee them

at

at present, and by that means to draw himself out of the Briers.

This King has been inexorable to the Cries of the Poor, whom he has Ruin'd and Tormented; of the Widdows and Orphans, whom he has stript Naked; the Heavens will return it upon him, as well as all his Enemies; who will return him double the Evil which he has done, and will force him to swallow down the bitter Fruits of his Ambition, and breach of Faith, and to Disgorge all his Usurpations which he has Baptis'd with the specious Title of Conquests; and return to his Subjects that Liberty of Conscience, and places of Hostages which he has forc'd from them, against the Faith of Edicts, under the pretence of Conversions; restore to all his People in general

neral the General States, for the ſurety of their Perſons, and Means, whereas they now groan under the heavy preſſure of the Intendants theſe are Monſters, which our new *Hercules* muſt vanquiſh; which God has given to free *Europe* from that ſlavery in which part of it was already reduc'd, and wherein the reſt was going to fall, the Irons being already ſet in the Fire for it, by the means of *James* the II. who abandoning his own Intereſt, and that of his Nation, had given his Conſent and Aſſiſtance to the ruine of *Europe*; and had enter'd into a League with the Uſurper; to make it to fall under the ſlavery with more eaſe and greater expedition. But the Heavens, who have granted the Vows and Petitions of all *Europe*, has broken thoſe Chains by the means of

a Republick, of which he had made his Prey; for it may be ſaid, without exageration, that the States of the United Provinces have given the firſt blow to break thoſe Shackles, through the Aſſiſtance they have given of Money, of Forces, and of Ships, to the King of *England*, when he was yet but Prince of *Orange*. Wherefore *Europe* ought to conſider them as the Cauſe of its Deliverance, and the Reſtorer of its Liberty, the Refuge of all the Afflicted, the Retreat of thoſe whom *Lewis* the XIV*th* had Perſecuted, and ſtripp'd; and the Azilum of all good People, who ought in gratitude to hazard their Lives for the Support of a State, who has free'd them from the Lyon's jaws, and has receiv'd them with ſo much Humanity and Charity, which doubtleſs ſhall be the Cannons with

with which they ſhall deſtroy their Enemies, and the Heavens will render them Victorious, and their Names ſhall laſt to the laſt of Ages.

FINIS.